



Correct Answer Shown

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1. Which primitive man looks most like modern man?  
☐ Neanderthal      ☐ Cro-Magnon  
☐ Australopithecine      ☐ Java
2. What advance is associated with Neolithic man?  
☐ farming  
☐ first permanent settlements  
☐ domestication of animals  
☐ invention of the spear
3. What people invented cuneiform?  
☐ Cro-Magnons      ☐ Akkadians  
☐ Sumerians      ☐ Babylonians
4. What is considered the first centrally controlled empire?  
☐ Mesopotamia  
☐ Egypt  
☐ Babylonia  
☐ Rome
5. Babylonia was formerly known as what region?  
☐ Sumeria      ☐ Athens  
☐ Rome      ☐ Mesopotamia
6. What is the Code of Hammurabi?  
☐ a record of civilized areas  
☐ a text on writing  
☐ a record of names  
☐ a set of laws
7. In 538 B.C., Babylon fell to what people?  
☐ Babylonians      ☐ Romans  
☐ Greeks      ☐ Persians

1. What river gave rise to the Egyptian civilization?  
☐ Tigris River      ☐ Euphrates River  
☐ Nile River      ☐ Thames River
2. Who ruled Egypt during the Old Kingdom?  
☐ Pharaoh      ☐ President  
☐ King      ☐ Emperor
3. What are hieroglyphics?  
☐ an ancient Sumerian alphabet  
☐ writing tablets  
☐ a type of Egyptian picture writing  
☐ paper made from papyrus
4. Who was Zoroaster?  
☐ emperor of Babylon  
☒ a Persian prophet  
☐ an Egyptian king  
☐ a Persian war-lord
5. What people overthrew the Assyrians in 612 B.C.?  
☐ Romans      ☐ Chaldeans  
☐ Persians      ☐ Phoenicians
6. What was The Book of the Dead?  
☐ an ancient Egyptian book  
☐ a collection of stories about gods  
☐ a collection of hymns and prayers  
☐ all of these
7. What civilization gave us the writings of the Old Testament?  
☐ Hebrew      ☐ Aramaean  
☐ Lydian      ☐ Sumerian



1. Which Greek city-states fought in the Peloponnesian War?  
☐ Rome, Alexandria  
☐ Athens, Rome  
☐ Rome, Constantinople  
☐ Athens, Sparta
2. What happened to Alexander the Great's vast empire after his death?  
☐ It was divided into three kingdoms.  
☐ It remained intact.  
☐ It became the countries of France and England.  
☐ It was dissolved.
3. Which of these was a famous Greek philosopher?  
☐ Plato ☐ Homer  
☐ Alexander the Great ☐ Dante
4. Which of these phrases is often applied to early Greece?  
☐ birthplace of philosophy  
☐ the golden era  
☐ Cradle of Democracy  
☐ the Dark Ages
5. Which of these are included in the scientific discoveries of the Greeks?  
☐ the discovery of bacteria  
☐ the function of blood vessels  
☐ the discovery of six planets  
☐ the development of the telescope
6. What were the constitutions of the Greek city-states called?  
☐ Polis  
☐ Bill of Rights  
☐ Declaration of Rights  
☐ Declaration of Man



1. When was Rome founded?  
☐ 6th century A.D.  
☐ 8th century B.C.  
☐ 8th century A.D.  
☐ 12th century B.C.
2. What is meant by the term plebian?  
☐ slave  
☐ revolutionary  
☐ early Roman aristocrat  
☐ early Roman citizen
3. What people invaded and gained control of Rome in the 6th century B.C.?  
☐ Etruscans      ☐ Persians  
☐ Greeks      ☐ Dorians
4. Who were patricians?  
☐ people from central Asia  
☐ early Roman aristocrats  
☐ members of the priesthood  
☐ feudal lords
5. Which religion sprang up at the height of the Roman Empire?  
☐ Islam      ☐ Catholicism  
☐ Christianity      ☐ Judaism
6. Who were Virgil, Horace and Ovid?  
☐ Roman poets      ☐ missionaries  
☐ emperors of Rome      ☐ pagan gods
7. Which of these were first used by the Romans?  
☐ hospitals      ☐ concrete  
☐ aqueducts      ☐ all of these

1. Which of these tribes first moved into Southern Europe?

- ☐ Romans ☐ Gauls  
☐ Germans ☐ Vandals

2. Which people served as mercenaries for the Romans?

- ☐ Vikings ☐ Greeks  
☐ Germans ☐ Gauls

3. The Eastern part of the Roman Empire later became...?

- ☐ Byzantine Empire ☐ New Persia  
☐ Italy ☐ France

4. Who was the first emperor of the Byzantine Empire?

- ☐ Constantine ☐ Justinian  
☐ Mohammad ☐ Zoroaster

5. Who founded the Islam religion?

- ☐ Zoroaster  
☐ Bhuddha  
☐ Constantine  
☐ Mohammad

6. Where did the Islam religion first begin?

- ☐ Salisbury, Rhodesia  
☐ Mecca, Arabia  
☐ Nairobi, Kenya  
☐ Lusaka, Zambia

7. Which of these applies to the Arabians?

- ☐ adopted numeric system which included zero  
☐ wrote medical books  
☐ translated great works into Arabic  
☐ all of these

1. Feudalism prevailed during what period?  
☐ Prehistoric period  
☐ Reformation  
☐ Middle Ages  
☐ Renaissance
2. As Holy Roman Emperor, how did Charlemagne govern the Church?  
☐ totally separate from his empire  
☐ the same way he governed his empire  
☐ as little as possible
3. What did the Vikings do, at first, to cities in Western Europe?  
☐ establish a central government  
☐ make permanent settlements  
☐ raid, loot, and destroy
4. What was the name of Viking land in France?  
☐ Scotland                      ☐ Normandy  
☐ Wessex                        ☐ Mesopotamia
5. After what famous battle was William of Normandy given the name William the Conqueror?  
☐ Battle of Hastings  
☐ Battle of Normandy  
☐ Battle of Bannockburn  
☐ Battle of Crécy
6. Who proclaimed the First Crusade to the Holy Land?  
☐ Pope Pius III                ☐ Pope Urban II  
☐ Pope John II                ☐ Pope Paul X
7. How many Crusades were there?  
☐ two                      ☐ five                      ☐ seven



1. During the Middle Ages, what caused a decline in trade activities?
  - ☐ barbarian invasion
  - ☐ highwaymen, pirates
  - ☐ lack of a strong central authority or government
  - ☐ all of these
2. What were two types of common cities during the Middle Ages?
  - ☐ Episcopal, Burg
  - ☐ township, city-state
  - ☐ hamlet, village
  - ☐ province, principality
3. Which of these was considered the most important subject during the Middle Ages?
  - ☐ Biology
  - ☐ Theology
  - ☐ Physics
  - ☐ Medicine
4. What is John Wycliffe best remembered for?
  - ☐ founding the Quaker religion
  - ☐ translating the Bible into English
  - ☐ translating the Bible into Latin
  - ☐ his scientific discoveries
5. What Church philosopher tried to combine church doctrine with Greek philosophy?
  - ☐ St. Thomas Aquinas
  - ☐ Aristotle
  - ☐ Immanuel Kant
  - ☐ Karl Marx
6. Where did most people live during the early Middle Ages?
  - ☐ in cities
  - ☐ in caves
  - ☐ on feudal farms
  - ☐ in castles

1. What English document first set forth the rights of commoners and nobles?  
☐ Bill of Rights  
☐ Magna Carta  
☐ Treaty of Ryswick  
☐ Toleration Act
2. Where did the Renaissance begin?  
☐ England                      ☐ Germany  
☐ France                      ☐ Italy
3. Who is considered responsible for the development of literature written in Italian?  
☐ Cervantes  
☐ Giovanni Boccaccio  
☐ Petrarch  
☐ Leonardo da Vinci
4. Who is the best known example of the Renaissance ideal of a "universal man"?  
☐ Dante Alighieri  
☐ Giovanni Boccaccio  
☐ Petrarch  
☐ Leonardo da Vinci
5. What is a Machiavellian philosophy?  
☐ the means justifies the end  
☐ the end justifies the means  
☐ neither of these
6. What famous Viking explorer reached North America in the year 1000?  
☐ Christopher Columbus  
☐ Marco Polo  
☐ Leif Ericson  
☐ Bartolomeu Dias

1. Who challenged the Church's authority by posting his "Ninety-Five Theses"?  
☐ John Calvin      ☐ Huldreich Zwingli  
☐ Martin Luther      ☐ John Wycliffe
2. Why was Martin Luther excommunicated?  
☐ for not retracting his protests  
☐ for selling indulgences  
☐ for not confessing his sins
3. Who began a reform movement in Switzerland?  
☐ Martin Luther      ☐ John Calvin  
☐ John Wycliffe      ☐ Huldreich Zwingli
4. Who based a religious sect on the belief that only select persons were predestined by God to be saved?  
☐ Martin Luther      ☐ John Calvin  
☐ John Wycliffe      ☐ Huldreich Zwingli
5. When did England begin to achieve supremacy on the seas?  
☐ under the reign of Elizabeth I  
☐ under the reign of Henry VIII  
☐ under the reign of Mary I  
☐ under the reign of Charles I
6. Oliver Cromwell led the Parliamentary army against which ruler?  
☐ Henry VIII      ☐ Charles I  
☐ Elizabeth I      ☐ Mary I
7. What faith did Cromwell adopt while in power?  
☐ Catholicism      ☐ Lutheranism  
☐ Calvinism      ☐ Unitarianism



## Intellectual Development in France

1. The belief that Kings are God's representatives was known as what?  
☐ Divine Right of Kings  
☐ Divine Karma  
☐ The will of God  
☐ Statement of Being
2. What type of government did France have during the 17th century?  
☐ democracy      ☐ absolute monarchy  
☐ dictatorship      ☐ socialist
3. What was the issue at stake during the Thirty Year's War?  
☐ religion      ☐ mercantilism  
☐ land claims      ☐ money
4. What man invented the first simple microscope?  
☐ William Harvey      ☐ Anton van Leeuwenhoek  
☐ Francis Bacon      ☐ Simon Stevin
5. Who postulated the Law of Gravitation and the Laws of Motion?  
☐ Sir Isaac Newton      ☐ Hans Lippersky  
☐ Andreas Vesalius      ☐ Galileo
6. Author of The Canterbury Tales?  
☐ Ben Jonson  
☐ Christopher Marlowe  
☐ Geoffrey Chaucer  
☐ William Shakespeare
7. Art and literature influenced by early Greek and Roman works is produced in what style?  
☐ Victorian      ☐ Stoic  
☐ Gothic      ☐ Neoclassic

1. The formation of the National Assembly in 1789 ended the reign of which French king?  
☐ Napoleon Bonaparte      ☐ Louis XVI  
☐ Queen Victoria      ☐ Henry VII
2. What was the National Assembly?  
☐ a revolutionary French government  
☐ a French army  
☐ a government set up by English invaders  
☐ none of these
3. In 1795, a more stable form of government was established in France called the...?  
☐ Parliament      ☐ Directory  
☐ House of Lords      ☐ Senate
4. Which man saved the Directory from a French mob?  
☐ St. Just      ☐ Robespierre  
☐ Napoleon      ☐ Danton
5. When the Directory was finally overthrown, who became dictator of France?  
☐ Pancho Villa      ☐ King Charles IV  
☐ Jean Racine      ☐ Napoleon Bonaparte
6. Where did Napoleon's final defeat occur?  
☐ Battle of Nations  
☐ Battle of Lutzen  
☐ Battle of Bull Run  
☐ Battle of Waterloo
7. To which mid-Atlantic island was Napoleon exiled for the remainder of his life?  
☐ St. Helena      ☐ Okinawa  
☐ Guam      ☐ Crete

1. Where did the Industrial Revolution begin?  
☐ France ☐ England  
☐ United States ☐ Spain
2. What machine, important to the Industrial Revolution, was invented by Thomas Newcomen?  
☐ steam engine ☐ spinning jenny  
☐ flying shuttle ☐ cotton gin
3. What elements necessary for the Industrial Revolution were found in England?  
☐ large population ☐ capital  
☐ natural resources ☐ all of these
4. When did the Industrial Revolution begin?  
☐ 1600's ☐ 1800's  
☐ 1700's ☐ 1900's
5. In 1850 what was the principle means of livelihood?  
☐ factory work ☐ farming  
☐ fishing ☐ mining
6. Which political philosophy developed during the Industrial Revolution?  
☐ Socialism ☐ Democracy  
☐ Communism ☐ Theocracy
7. Into how many stages do historians divide the Industrial Revolution?  
☐ two  
☐ three  
☐ four  
☐ five



1. What European country was considered to be the most democratic at the beginning of the 19th century?  
☐ France                      ☐ Italy  
☐ England                      ☐ Germany
2. Which of the following was an effort of workers, intellectuals and Socialists of France to seize their government?  
☐ "Young Italy"  
☐ Paris Commune  
☐ Revolution of 1848  
☐ Second Republic
3. Who led a small Italian army against Sicily and reclaimed Italian land?  
☐ Giuseppe Garibaldi  
☐ Giuseppe Mazzini  
☐ Louis Napoleon
4. Which of the following was the most democratic of the smaller European countries in the 19th century?  
☐ Switzerland              ☐ Norway  
☐ Sweden                      ☐ Denmark
5. Who was responsible for the unification of Germany in the 19th century?  
☐ Otto I  
☐ Otto von Bismark  
☐ Kaiser Wilhelm I
6. What event crushed the last of Spain's overseas strength?  
☐ sinking of the Spanish Armada  
☐ Spanish Revolution  
☐ Spanish-American War

1. What country was the focal point for both eastern and western imperialism in the late 19th century?

☐ Germany  
☐ China  
☐ Africa  
☐ Japan

2. Which of the following were reasons for World War I?

☐ dispute over African land  
☐ struggle for independence  
☐ armaments race  
☐ all of these

3. In the beginning of WWI, what country did it appear might sweep across Europe?

☐ Germany ☐ Russia  
☐ Austria-Hungary ☐ Italy

4. Which of the following was the World War I peace treaty?

☐ Treaty of Brest-Litovsk  
☐ Fourteen Points  
☐ Treaty of Versailles  
☐ Oxford Treaty

5. What was a major reason for the United States entry in World War I?

☐ submarine warfare  
☐ attack on Pearl Harbor  
☐ invasion of Belgium  
☐ all of these

6. What country was declared guilty of starting World War I?

☐ Russia ☐ Germany  
☐ France ☐ Austria-Hungary

1. In 1918, a dictatorship was established in Russia under whose leadership?  
☐ Nicolai Lenin      ☐ Joseph Stalin  
☐ Leon Trotsky      ☐ all of these
2. At the beginning of World War II, Germany was under the control of what political party?  
☐ Fascist      ☐ Nazi  
☐ Communist      ☐ Democratic
3. Whose private army was called the "Black Shirts"?  
☐ Hitler's      ☐ Stalin's  
☐ Lenin's      ☐ Mussolini's
4. What policy did the United States take at the beginning of World War II?  
☐ imperialism  
☐ anti-Communism  
☐ isolationism
5. What event started the Second World War?  
☐ Hitler's attack on Poland  
☐ Germany's invasion of Belgium  
☐ Japan's invasion of Manchuria  
☐ Japan's attack at Pearl Harbor
6. What is referred to as the "Cold War"?  
☐ War between Communism and Democracy  
☐ War between Jews and Catholics  
☐ War between Israelis and Arabs
7. What world peace organization was established after World War II?  
☐ League of Nations  
☐ Southeast Asia Treaty Organization  
☐ United Nations  
☐ Organization for African Unity



1. Why did the Communists build the Berlin Wall?  
☐ as protection from China  
☐ to mark the boundary of their conquered land  
☐ to prevent refugees from leaving East Germany
2. Who came to power in Russia after Stalin's death?  
☐ Nikita Khrushchev ☐ Leonid Brezhnev  
☐ Alexei Kosygin ☐ Leon Trotsky
3. Why did Russian policy toward the United States become more friendly during the early 1970's?  
☐ fear of the United States  
☐ fear of Red China  
☐ fear of West Germany  
☐ fear of Japan
4. Dispute between what two countries presents one of the most serious threats to world peace in modern times?  
☐ Russia and Germany  
☐ Russia and the United States  
☐ Russia and Red China
5. To what group did the United States lend its support in the Vietnam War?  
☐ North Vietnamese  
☐ Vietcong  
☐ South Vietnamese  
☐ Chinese Communists
6. Why was the Organization of African Unity established?  
☐ to establish trade with the United States  
☐ to settle intra-African disputes and trade  
☐ to encourage African culture

## Prehistoric Man and the First Civilizations

1. World history is a study of man and civilizations. By civilizations we mean an advanced stage of human culture which includes living within a social framework. We will trace the development of civilizations from the first evidence we have through the 20th century Space Age civilization. We will take a brief look at prehistoric times and then move into recorded history, which is referred to as world history.
2. The period of recorded history has occupied a very short time in man's existence. Writing was invented only about 6500 years ago, while man has existed almost 100 times as long. For this reason, we will begin with an examination of early man in the years before anyone could possibly record the everyday happenings and thoughts that were later called history.
3. Evidence indicates that man's ancestors originated in Africa. One of the first manlike creatures, called Australopithecines, developed about 2 million years ago. These creatures were much like apes in appearance but they had a human-shaped braincase and were able to stand erect. A larger brain enabled the Australopithecine man to make crude tools out of stone.
4. The changes that took place in climate are important in understanding human evolution. Australopithecine man developed during a very warm period in the earth's history. Gradually his offspring began moving north. Later, as the climate became colder, man would be forced to flee south in order to live.
5. The climatic changes are partially responsible for the widespread distribution of early man. On what continent did the first manlike creatures develop? (Australia) (Africa) (South America)
6. Yes. Africa is the continent with the largest area of temperate and tropic zones. What factor is partially responsible for the widespread distribution of early man in many parts of the world? (changing climate) (wild animals) (smaller brains)
7. Yes. Between 100,000 and 50,000 B.C., a more refined form of man developed. This early man was called Neanderthal man. He lived in caves throughout what is now Europe and Asia. The Neanderthal man was much more intelligent than his ancestors. He developed many useful tools by carefully chipping stone, as well as shaping bone and wood.
8. The Neanderthal man probably invented the spear. This early invention made it possible for the hunter to stand at a distance and kill game. Australopithecine man had used only stones and had probably found hunting a deadly combination of luck and quickness. But now, for the first time, Neanderthal man had begun to have some control over the environment around him.
9. By approximately 30,000 B.C., Cro-Magnon man had evolved. Cro-Magnon man is considered to be the first modern man because he looked much like man looks today. Although Cro-Magnon was a hunter like Neanderthal man had been, he used more sophisticated tools.



10. Beautiful cave drawings and rude clay figures show that Cro-Magnons were the first known artists. They also had a form of religion and a fairly complex language which leads scholars to believe that they had one of the earliest systems of social organization.
11. The spear was probably one of the first of many attempts by primitive man to control the environment around him. Which primitive man probably invented the spear? (Neanderthal man) (Cave man) (American Indian)
12. Yes. Which primitive man do we consider to be the first modern man? (Neanderthal man) (Apeman) (Cro-Magnon man)
13. Right. By about 10,000 B.C., the climate began to get much warmer, much the same as it is today. Many of the game animals that primitive man had hunted either died out altogether or moved north. In order to stay alive, early man gradually stopped nomadic hunting and began farming. We call these first farmers Mesolithic men. "Meso" means middle and "lithic" means stone.
14. Mesolithic man planted crops and domesticated dogs. Small groups of these people lived in North Africa, Asia and the Near East. Although he had no permanent villages at this time, Mesolithic man stayed in the same area long enough to plant and harvest crops. There is some evidence that cattle and horses may have been kept by these people for eating purposes.
15. The first advance toward civilization was farming and domestication of animals. Which primitive people stayed in one area long enough to plant and harvest a crop, instead of depending solely on hunting? (Neanderthal) (Irish) (Mesolithic)
16. Right. About 7,000 B.C., Neolithic man is thought to have established the first permanent settlement. "Neo" means new. Neolithic man planted crops in the same locality year after year. He built permanent shelters and established a type of communal living. This shift to a permanent community way of living is so important that it is called the "Neolithic Revolution".
17. Neolithic man stopped chipping crude tools and weapons. He polished his tools and began to bake clay pottery for domestic use. Neolithic man lived during a period known as the Stone Age, where stone was used as the primary material for cutting tools and weapons, and lasted until the development of metal tools.
18. What event in prehistory was so important that it is called the Neolithic Revolution? (beginning of hunting parties) (beginning of permanent settlements) (beginning of pottery)
19. Yes. Between 5600 and 3500 B.C., man had progressed into the last prehistoric period. This period is called the copper-stone or Chalcolithic Age. "Chalco" means copper. Communities had become more complex, and organized religion was practiced in these societies. Man had begun to use metals for tools and ornaments. Copper was sometimes used for tools, but it had not replaced stone.
20. Man's life has been greatly affected by the kind of tools which were used. What was the last prehistoric age of man called? (Community Action Age) (Age of Metal Weapons) (Chalcolithic Age)

21. Right. These prehistoric periods gave rise to the first important civilizations in historic times. These civilizations developed in four river valleys, generally known as the "cradles of civilization". One of these was the Mesopotamian Civilization. Since agriculture is necessary for the establishment of any permanent settlement, the first urban societies emerged in regions where there was fertile soil, mild climate, and plenty of water.
22. The Mesopotamian Civilization grew up between two great rivers. The Tigris and Euphrates came together in what is now Iraq to form a series of fertile valleys near the Persian Gulf. The land between these two rivers is called Mesopotamia. Early people of unknown origin had lived in the Mesopotamian Valley since prehistory times, planting grain and digging canals to water their crops.
23. The first people that we know of to settle in Mesopotamia were the Sumerians. These people came from the rugged mountains to the east of the rivers. By 4000 B.C., the Sumerians had established a complicated urban society based on agriculture.
24. Perhaps the greatest contribution of the Sumerians was their invention of writing on clay. Using a reed pen, they pressed little wedge-shaped marks in wet clay, which was later baked. This writing, called cuneiform, started the record of events that make up written history. Many of these clay tablets exist today and give us an excellent picture of life as it was in Mesopotamia over 5000 years ago.
25. The first people to settle in Mesopotamia came from the rugged mountains to the east. What were these people called? (Sumerians) (Euphrates) (English)
26. Yes. We know much about their lives. What was the major contribution of the Sumerians to civilization? (use of copper in making weapons) (invention of the spear) (invention of writing)
27. Right. Life in Mesopotamia was far from peaceful. In 2300 B.C., the Sumerians were attacked and conquered by the Akkadians. The Akkadians were ancestors of the Arabs and spoke a language that is closely related to Hebrew. In 1750 B.C., another invader, Hammurabi, conquered the Akkadians. He made Babylon his capital and the region became known as Babylonia.
28. All of the people who settled in Mesopotamia cherished their religion. For this reason, it was natural that the priests would begin to dominate the society. The chief priest of a city was thought to be the earthly representative of that city's god. In Mesopotamia, religion and state functioned as one. Slaves taken in wars were put in the service of the priests.
29. Originally, the Sumerian government had intended that each city would have its own government. But due to the danger of foreign invasion, all the cities were put under a central control in 2300 B.C. This was the first centrally controlled empire in the history of man.
30. What person dominated almost every aspect of life in Mesopotamian civilizations? (teacher) (priest) (potter)
31. Yes. In 2300 B.C., the first centrally-controlled empire was formed out of what had been in-



dependent city states. Hammurabi organized hundreds of laws into one set of laws. This set of laws is known as the Code of Hammurabi, and is probably the world's first social order based on the rights of the individual. Why did the Mesopotamians suddenly need a strong central government? (danger of foreign invasion) (need for a national flag) (desire for a king)

32. Yes. Another contribution made by the Mesopotamian civilization was economic specialization. In earlier settlements, each family had done every task for itself. In the highly structured community of Mesopotamia, men became specialized. They worked as artisans, farmers or merchants. Each man did the thing he could do best ..... and then traded his service for the products of others. This specialization helped Mesopotamian cities to become trade centers of the world.

33. What factor in Mesopotamian communities led to economic specialization? (a highly structured society) (a primitive society) (a strong central government)

34. Yes. The Babylonians, who controlled Mesopotamia until 538 B.C., were the most religious of all the people in Mesopotamia. Their religion came directly from the beliefs of the Sumerians, with the addition of some new gods. Magic was highly respected, and prophets and soothsayers played an important role in all government decisions.

35. Since many natural events were used by Babylonian soothsayers for foretelling the future, it was natural that the Babylonians would be great observers of nature. The Babylonians studied the stars, leading the way to the sciences of astronomy and mathematics. Babylonian priests could even predict the exact dates of eclipses. But their knowledge was used only as a part of their religion.

36. The last great king of Babylonia was King Nebuchadnezzar, who overthrew Jerusalem and took the Hebrews into captivity. Babylonia and Mesopotamian lands continued to thrive until an attack in 538 B.C. by the Persians. Almost as quickly as it had risen, the Babylonian civilization crumbled into dust and sank back into the sands of the Tigris-Euphrates Valley.

37. What was Mesopotamian religion largely based on? (love and sacrifice) (magic; prophecy of natural events) (Christianity)

38. Yes. Which two sciences originated in Babylonia as a part of their religious preoccupation with nature and the future? (geography and geology) (botany and anthropology) (astronomy and mathematics)

39. Right. What event caused the fall of Babylon and the end of early Mesopotamian civilization in 538 B.C.? (a great flood destroyed the whole country) (the Persians attacked and overthrew Babylon) (the Russians attacked and destroyed Babylon)

40. Yes. The Mesopotamian civilization was one of the first great civilizations. It was settled by the Sumerians, the Akkadians and the Babylonians. The first great cities and social orders of the world were established by these people. The development of writing, building and religion in the Mesopotamian civilizations was a major achievement for the development of other societies in years to come.

## Egypt and Later Civilizations of the Ancient Near East

1. In this program we will discuss the development of the Egyptian civilization and a number of other societies that developed to the north and east of the Nile Valley. We will see to what extent these great cultures were to influence the early history of man.
2. Just as the Tigris and Euphrates river land had given rise to the Mesopotamian civilization, the Nile River land gave rise to the Egyptian civilization. The Nile River, beginning in the hills of Ethiopia and flowing a thousand miles north through Egypt to the Mediterranean, would flood periodically, leaving a deposit of fertile silt that was ideal for the rise of an agricultural civilization.
3. Unlike the Mesopotamian civilizations, which were always at war with their neighbors, the Egyptian civilization was isolated enough from other people to insure early growth without major wars or foreign invasions. This gave them a great advantage in their development.
4. The Egyptian civilization emerged about 3100 B.C., roughly the same time as the Sumerian development in the Mesopotamia. The Egyptians were a cheerful and confident race of people. This attitude is reflected in the art, religion, and achievements of the Egyptians for nearly 2500 years. Which river created the fertile lands that made possible the growth of the Egyptian civilization in Northeast Africa? (The Nile River) (The Tigris River) (The Mississippi River)
5. Yes. The civilization of Mesopotamia was warlike. How, in comparison might the Egyptians be characterized? (gloomy and warlike) (cheerful and essentially peaceful) (we don't know)
6. Yes. The history of the ancient Egyptian civilization is generally divided into three distinct periods: The Old Kingdom, The Middle Kingdom, and The New Kingdom. The period known as the Old Kingdom marks the beginning of the rule of dynasties. A dynasty is a series of rulers belonging to the same family. From 3100 B.C. to 332 B.C. Egypt was ruled by 30 dynasties.
7. The Old Kingdom began when the cities in Upper Egypt and those in Lower Egypt joined together to form one central empire under a single king, or Pharaoh. The Pharaoh was considered to be a god, and all of the noblemen and common people paid direct tribute to his central government. The city of Memphis, located between upper and lower Egypt, was the capital of the Old Kingdom.
8. During the Old Kingdom, often called the Age of the Pyramids, monuments to the Pharaohs were built with the help of slave labor. These pyramids were designed as tombs that would last for eternity. The pyramids were filled with food, clothing, jewelry, and furnishings that the departed might be able to use in the next world. What was the absolute ruler of Old Kingdom Egypt called? (President) (Pharaoh) (King)
9. Yes. In 2200 B.C., the Old Kingdom ended and the Middle Kingdom began with a series of revolutions within the country. One Pharaoh after another failed to keep a military hold on the cities, and finally a number of nobles revolted. When order was restored, the Pharaoh was no longer the absolute ruler. An aristocracy of rich noblemen had gained a voice in the government.



10. The New Kingdom, which began in 1570 B.C., was marked at the beginning by a concerted drive to expand the territory of the Egyptian Empire. In a series of battles, Egypt conquered all of the lands between the Nile River and Northern Mesopotamia. During the years of the Middle Kingdom how much power did the Pharaoh have over the government and management of the Egyptian Empire? (partial) (absolute) (none)

11. Yes. The Egyptian Empire seemed to have reached its height of glory during this New Kingdom. However, Egypt's glory was short-lived. About 1370 B.C., when King Amenhotep came to the throne, a revival of religion swept the country. Before this time, the Egyptians had worshiped many gods. Amenhotep worshiped the sun god and considered it the only god. He outlawed the worship of more than this one deity.

12. Amenhotep paid little attention to internal or foreign affairs. Meanwhile, the people did not easily accept his religious doctrine. Outlying possessions revolted and the Hittites overran parts of the Egyptian Empire in Asia. By 1090 B.C. a series of revolutions had once again divided Egypt.

13. The New Kingdom began in 1570 B.C. with a series of military victories that expanded the Egyptian Empire. How did the New Kingdom end in 1090 B.C.? (There were no more countries to capture.) (An earthquake destroyed the country.) (Revolutions divided the country.)

14. Right. A look at some of their activities and ideas will give some insight into early Egyptian life. The Egyptians gave us a new style of picture writing called hieroglyphics. They also produced one of the first kinds of writing paper, called papyrus, which was made from the pith of a water plant. The Egyptians often carved their hieroglyphics on the stone walls of public buildings, temples and monuments.

15. The most famous written work left by the ancient Egyptians is the Book of the Dead. The Book of the Dead was written during the New Kingdom. It is a collection of stories about the gods, hymns and prayers, and gives us a clear idea of the Egyptian attitude toward life and death over 3000 years ago. What was the picture writing used by ancient Egyptians on papyrus called? (hieroglyphics) (cuneiform) (hand signs)

16. Yes. The Egyptian medical contribution was important because it disavowed supernatural causes of disease. In most ancient cultures, spirits were believed to be the cause of sickness. The Egyptians had a fair knowledge of drugs and treatments of common illnesses. In addition, they recognized the importance of the heart and its relation to other parts of the body.

17. The most famous written work of ancient Egypt was a collection of stories about the gods, prayers and hymns. What was this work called? (The Book of the Living) (The Book of the Dead) (The Koran)

18. Yes. The Egyptians went much further than the Mesopotamian civilization in the development of arithmetic and geometry. They used a system of counting by tens that used no zeroes. They also

used multiplication, division and fractions. They worked out a method to calculate the volume and area of objects, and used the cubit, about 18 inches, as a standard of measurement.

19. Astronomy was also developed by the Egyptians. Unlike the Mesopotamians, astronomy was used in everyday Egyptian life. A solar calendar, much like the one we use today, was invented by the Egyptians and later elaborated by the Greeks. What was believed by most ancient cultures to be the cause of sickness? (virus) (bacteria) (spirits)

20. Right. Egyptian ships carried both passengers and cargoes. They made small boats from their limited supplies of native woods and imported cedar and fir with which to build sea-going vessels. They traded by bartering, exchanging their goods for goods of others, until about 300 B.C. when they began to use coins.

21. The calendar that we use today comes from a solar calendar developed by what ancient civilization? (Egypt) (Sumeria) (Australia)

22. Yes. About 1200 B.C., new peoples came out of the deserts of Arabia and Central Asia and began to attack and destroy many Near Eastern states. These new peoples used weapons made of iron, and thus the science of warfare took a step forward. By 1000 B.C., the region had become peaceful again with its new inhabitants. Egypt and Mesopotamia had ceased to be the only powerful civilization in the world.

23. Perhaps the most important civilization founded by these new people was the Phoenician culture, which flourished along the seacoast of Syria. The most common type of early Phoenician settlement was the trading post. The Phoenicians were interested primarily in commerce and were fine navigators. They established trading centers all around the Mediterranean, and may have been the first people to sail completely around Africa.

24. The Phoenicians traded extensively with the Egyptians and were greatly influenced by their culture during the New Kingdom. Using Egyptian hieroglyphics as a base, the Phoenicians invented the first alphabet of consonants and semi-vowels. Later, the Greeks, adding vowels, were to use the Phoenician alphabet for their own written language.

25. What were two major contributions of the Phoenicians to the development of civilization? (navigation and a written alphabet) (steel weapons and the science of war) (the invention of oars and the use of sails)

26. Yes. Unlike the peaceful Phoenicians, the Assyrians were a warlike people who conquered and ruled an empire encompassing most of the Near East and even Egypt by 669 B.C. The Assyrians did everything in their power to suppress the local customs of the people they conquered. In this way they destroyed much of the Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations.

27. The Assyrians were the first of the great road builders. They linked conquered provinces together into a vast transportation network that helped hold their empire together. Which of these were



more war-like? (Phoenicians) (Assyrians)

28. Right. The Assyrians used the knowledge that had been developed in the countries they had conquered, particularly in Sumeria. They added to the study of astronomy their own ideas, skills and tools. The Assyrians discovered the first five planets. Later, they were to make a concentrated study of geography that led to mapping the earth by units similar to the degrees of latitude and longitude used today.

29. What did the Assyrians construct in order to hold conquered provinces together into a manageable empire? (a series of great prisons) (a fleet of ships) (good roads)

30. Right. What were the main contributions of the Assyrians in astronomy and geography? (space travel and highway maps) (discovered 5 planets; divided the earth into units) (read the future in the stars; invented the compass)

31. Yes. The Chaldean Empire overthrew the Assyrians in 612 B.C. and settled in Mesopotamia. The Chaldeans are best remembered for their development of astrology, which later influenced Greek, Roman, Medieval and Renaissance thought. During the Roman Empire, all astrological seers were called "Chaldeans".

32. Perhaps the most impressive architectural achievement of the Chaldean Empire was constructed in Babylon. This was a huge collection of exotic vegetation displayed in a series of terraces. King Nebuchadnezzar constructed the hanging gardens of Babylon and it became known as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

33. The Chaldeans are remembered largely for their development of which field? (astrology) (astronomy) (aviation)

34. Yes. The Chaldeans were overthrown in 539 B.C. by the Persians. Unlike the Assyrians, early Persians treated their subjects fairly. They encouraged local customs and even wrote down local law codes. The Persian Empire stretched from Asia Minor to India during the 5th century B.C.

35. Zoroaster, a Persian prophet, founded a religion that was to have an impact on subsequent religious thinking. According to Zoroaster, Ahura Mazda, creator of the universe, was opposed by Ahriman, the evil one. Life, therefore, was thought to be a continual struggle between good and evil forces. This idea greatly influenced early Christian doctrine.

36. The greatest achievement by the Persians was their completion of a water passage between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. This waterway was not built at the location of today's Suez Canal. It extended from the Red Sea to the Nile and then into the Mediterranean.

37. The Persians conquered many lands and civilizations in the 6th century B.C. How did Persian rulers treat the people in the lands they had taken? (They killed all the people.) (They were fair; encouraged local rule.) (They punished everyone.)

38. Yes. The Persian prophet, Zoroaster, founded a religion that was to greatly influence Christian thought. According to Zoroaster, what forces were in constant struggle? (Persians and Chaldeans) (Jesus and the Devil) (powers of good and evil)

39. Right. There were other civilizations which rose and fell in the Near East. The Hebrews conquered what is now Palestine and formed an empire that lasted until 585 B.C., giving us the writings of the Old Testament. The Aramaeans of Syria became the land traders of the area, controlling all caravan routes between Mesopotamia and Phoenicia. The Lydians, who were to influence the Greek civilization, are credited with the use of coins as money.

40. In this program we have briefly examined the rise and fall of several civilizations. The Egyptian, Phoenician, Assyrian and Persian societies, along with a number of smaller empires, contributed greatly to the knowledge and advancement of Western civilization.



## The Greek Age (Hellenic Civilizations)

1. In this program we will examine the rise and development of an era whose ideas, men and events combined to make a civilization that is often referred to as the birthplace of democracy.
2. The earliest Greeks were people called Mycenaeans who came to Greece from Central Asia about 1900 B.C. The Mycenaeans settled along the southern coast of Greece and on the island of Crete. They soon conquered the natives that lived in this region and set up their own cities.
3. The Mycenaean domination of Greece was relatively brief. A series of wars began that quickly crushed the Mycenaean Empire. A war with the city of Troy in Asia Minor and invasions by men from the northern provinces, called Dorians, ended the Mycenaean culture around 1200 B.C. Evidence indicates that the Mycenaeans were very poor soldiers and were no match for the Dorians and their iron weapons. What were the first early Greeks called? (Romans) (Mycenaeans) (Egyptians)
4. Yes. The Mycenaean Empire lasted only a few hundred years before it fell. What were the invaders from northern Greece called? (Danes) (Druids) (Dorians)
5. Right. The period following the fall of the Mycenaean Empire was a time of depression and confusion. This period, between 1150 and 750 B.C., is often called the Greek Dark Age. Military might was valued above all and a series of strong monarchies ruled many Greek cities. Later these monarchies were replaced by tyrants who promised to protect and feed the masses but who ruled harshly.
6. By the 7th century B.C., it had become evident to the Greeks that tyrant rule was undesirable. Therefore, most city-states overthrew the tyrants and organized more liberal representative forms of government. Each city drew up a constitution, called a polis, which defined the rights and responsibilities of the citizen body. Most of these governments were democratic, although a few remained under the rule of aristocrats.
7. We can easily see the differences that existed between the governments of the city-states by examining the two most important cities in early Greece, Athens and Sparta. In Athens, a republican form of government had been set up as early as 685 B.C. By 508 B.C., equal rights had been given to all Athenian citizens. Athens became the artistic, governmental, and cultural center of Greece.
8. Sparta, on the other hand, continued to wage war on its neighbors and it continued to conquer territory until, in the 6th century B.C., Sparta declared that its entire society was a military organization. What was the constitution which outlined all the rights and responsibilities of the Greek city-states called? (Polis) (Declaration) (Contract)
9. Yes. Great differences continued to exist in the governments of the Greek city-states. The government of Athens, by 6th century B.C., had given equal rights to all citizens. What sort of government did the city of Sparta have at this time? (communism) (democracy) (military organization)
10. Right. In the 5th century B.C., the Persian Empire tried to conquer all the Greek city-states. Athens and Sparta joined armies to defeat the Persians in 490 B.C. and again in 480 B.C. But instead

of remaining allied after their joint defeat of the Persians, Athens and Sparta became rivals.

11. Athens and Sparta went to war against each other in 431 B.C. This war, the Peloponnesian War, lasted nearly 26 years. In the end, Sparta defeated Athens. But because the country had been disabled by the long years of fighting, there was little left in its economy to rule.

12. Foreign invaders were quick to take advantage of a weakened Greece after the Peloponnesian War. By the middle of the 4th century B.C., the kingdom of Macedon, which was located in what is today Yugoslavia and Albania, attacked certain lands that belonged to Greece. Phillip of Macedonia conquered Greece, and provided a stabilizing influence. Under his rule, Greece became united for the first time in history. The war between Sparta and Athens is called what? (Trojan War) (Peloponnesian War) (The 100 years War)

13. Yes. King Phillip and his son, Alexander the Great, established an era which allowed the Greek culture to flourish. Even today we respect the achievements and ideas of the early Greeks. Probably the most famous Greek poet was Homer.

14. Homer wrote two major works, the Iliad and the Odyssey, sometime between 700 and 800 B.C. These works tell of the history and mythology of Greece during its war with Troy and follow the adventures of an early Greek hero, called Ulysses, as he attempts to return to his homeland after the war.

15. Greece became the world center for natural philosophers. The natural philosophers tried to understand the laws of nature by direct observation and experimentation. Among the most famous of these philosophers were Plato and Aristotle. Both of them established schools and advocated new forms of government.

16. Probably the most famous poetic works of Greece are the Iliad and the Odyssey. Which Greek poet wrote these two epics? (Homer) (Plato) (Phillip)

17. Yes. Athens became the center of philosophy in the Greek world. What was the role of the natural philosopher? (set forth a new religion for Greeks) (wrote new myths about nature) (studied by observation and experiments)

18. Right. In Greece, the theatre took on new dimensions and depth. Early plays had always been performed in conjunction with religious occasions, but by the 5th century B.C., drama was being performed for the enjoyment of the masses on a grand and professional scale. Greeks were fond of tragedy in the theatre. Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides were writers of tragedy. The greatest Greek writer of comedy was Aristophanes.

19. Greece was to excel to an even greater level in the years following its conquest by Philip of Macedonia. Philip was assassinated in 336 B.C. and the crown fell to his son, Alexander. Alexander had been educated in Athens by the philosopher Aristotle.



20. The Greek people looked upon Alexander with favor. The aristocracy welcomed the gold and new lands Alexander seized in the conquest of other nations. The average citizen was in favor of his plan to eliminate all political and social distinctions between Greeks and non-Greeks. A brotherhood of all men had great appeal to them. When Philip of Macedonia was assassinated in 336 B.C., who became king? (Alexander) (Aristotle) (King John)

21. Yes. Following a plan that was set forth by his father, Philip, Alexander started out to conquer all of Asia. The Greeks supported him, feeling that the conquests were retaliations for the earlier Persian invasions. By 325 B.C., Alexander had extended his empire from Egypt to India. What was Alexander's attitude toward the distinctions between Greeks and non-Greeks? (He approved of the distinction.) (He wished to end the distinction.) (He didn't care.)

22. Yes. Alexander was received in most regions as a liberator. During the previous century, Persian rule had been tyrannical. Since Alexander's attitude was generally tolerant and humane, he was considered a god-like figure among Greeks and non-Greeks alike. In the East, rulers had usually been looked upon as living gods, or at least as divine representatives. Successful conquests by Alexander immediately gave him the stature of a young god.

23. After Alexander conquered Egypt, he founded a city in 331 B.C. named Alexandria. In Alexandria he built the Museum of Alexandria which is recognized as the first ancient university. It contained a vast library and research facilities for the arts and sciences. Its faculty included the leading scholars of the day from every corner of the Empire.

24. Alexander eventually conquered all of the land that had belonged to the Persian Empire. How was Alexander generally received by the people in the countries he conquered? (He was hated and feared.) (He was ignored by the people.) (He was received as a liberator.)

25. Right. The first ancient university was founded by Alexander in 331 B.C. What was the name of this first university? (Harvard University) (The Museum of Alexandria) (The College of Athens)

26. Yes. Alexander died suddenly in 323 B.C., and his kingdom, divided among Alexander's empire became three separate kingdoms, known as the Hellenistic Kingdoms. Egypt, under the general Ptolemy, was the richest. The city of Alexandria, achieving even greater importance, linked people and cultures of the Nile Valley, Phoenicia and Greece. Alexandria replaced Athens as the cultural center of the ancient world by the 3rd century B.C.

27. The Greek general Seleucus founded a kingdom covering most of Asia, west of India and south of the Caspian Sea. He had difficulty maintaining central control. By 247 B.C., most of the lands had been seized by a race of Persians known as Parthians. Soon all of Alexander's Persian conquests were lost.

28. Macedonia, the former home of Alexander and his military chiefs, came under the rule of the general Antigonos, and his successors. Since Macedonia was well fortified and did not have many people who wished to break away from its government, the kingdom was able to remain united until

it was later conquered by Rome. After Alexander's sudden death in 323 B.C., the Alexandrian Empire was divided by Alexander's generals into how many kingdoms? (two) (three) (five)

29. Yes. During and after Alexander's reign in Greece, there was a growing interest in science. Plane geometry was devised, valuable theories about the solar system were proposed, the function of the blood vessels were discovered, and a rational classification of plants was devised. Unfortunately, the Greeks made only limited application of these scientific discoveries.

30. Two major philosophical schools were established during the later Greek Age. These two schools, stoicism and epicureanism, both stressed the fact that life was difficult for man. These philosophies helped to make life meaningful for the intellectual elite who had lost faith in traditional religion.

31. Later Greeks made new strides in art. Gods were still depicted in statues, but they now appeared more human. Pain, grief and joy were now portrayed more realistically than at any other time. Greek artists also started painting portraits for the first time.

32. During and after Alexander's reign in Greece, the Greeks made many new and important discoveries. How did the Greek population use these discoveries? (for little practical purpose) (to make life easier) (to make war on Egypt)

33. Yes. Two major schools of philosophy developed with the later Greeks. What was the principle upon which these schools were founded? (The gods ruled man's life.) (Men were powerless to control their lives.) (Life was difficult for man.)

34. Right. In studying the history of Greece, it might appear that the Greeks were living in a paradise of physical and cultural ideals, but this is not true. The rich contributions of Greece are offset by many negative aspects of their way of life.

35. Slavery always existed in Greece, although it increased as wars furnished more captives to use as slaves. The estates of nobles required many slaves to do the work. Without the slave labor, the Greeks would not have had as much time to devote to the theatre, science and philosophy.

36. Athens is sometimes referred to as the golden city. The temples were impressive works of architecture, but the Athenians resided in small, plain houses of stucco or sun-dried brick. The streets of Athens were small and winding with poor drainage. Houses became so hot in the summer that people wore little clothing inside them. Inadequate, ill-smelling oil lamps were used for lighting.

37. Greece is often called the "cradle of democracy". How did the Greeks feel about slavery? (They always kept slaves.) (Slavery was forbidden.) (They had never had slavery.)

38. Yes. The Greeks developed democracy, drama and philosophy. On the other hand, they clung to primitive religious rituals and could not give up civil wars between the cities. Even in freedom-loving Athens, the rulers executed Socrates, a famous philosopher, for expressing his ideas in public. The Greeks were certainly neither wholly good nor evil. They were simply men who formed a civilization which for its time developed remarkable ideas.

39. In what type of dwelling did the average Greek citizen live during the height of Greek civilization? (in large beautiful stone palaces) (in hot, small stucco houses) (in cottages with large yards)

40. Yes. In this program you have studied the history and development of the Greek civilization from the seige of Troy to the fall of Alexander's Empire. We have noted the many achievements of the Greeks, and also the many weaknesses of their way of life. Many of the achievements of the Greeks have endured, inspiring some of the values that Western man still retains.



## The Roman Empire and the Birth of Christianity

1. In this program we will examine the rise, development and fall of the Roman Empire. We will study the beginning of the Christian religion and the effect that it had upon the Roman Empire.
2. Rome was founded in the 8th century B.C. At first, it was a small city-state with a government organized under a monarch. Rome's location was ideal for growth. It was surrounded by large fertile plains that could be farmed and irrigated. The nearby hills provided timber and good pasturelands, and the city lay only 15 miles from the sea, so it could share in the Mediterranean trade.
3. In the 6th century B.C., the Etruscans, a northern people, moved down into Italy and began to take control of all of the Central Italian plains, including Rome. In 508 B.C., the kingdom of Rome was overthrown and a republic was established.
4. Aristocrats, called Patricians, dominated the early republic. Later, more ordinary citizens, called Plebians, gained a vote in running the government. Apparently there were no other social groups, except slaves, in early Rome, but by the third century B.C., a new class structure had emerged. Wealth, not birth to nobility, became the criterion for power in government.
5. In the 6th century B.C., Rome was invaded and came under control of an ancient people from the north. Who were they? (The Etruscans) (The Greeks) (The Persians)
6. Yes. Rome's strategic position in the center of Italy near the only navigable river gave it an advantage over other cities in Central Italy. By the beginning of the 3rd century B.C., the Romans had begun to dominate the rest of Italy. They had begun to take over the lands that had once belonged to Greece and by 201 B.C., Rome was the major power in the western Mediterranean. What is the name given to the aristocrats who controlled the early Roman government? (Plebians) (Patricians) (Republicans)
7. Yes. As Rome expanded in every direction, the central government became weaker and less representative of the people. Because the Romans were a military society, war heroes often became the popular heads of state. When Julius Caesar, the most famous general of Rome, was made dictator for life, the Roman Republic ended.
8. Julius Caesar did try to institute reforms in government. However, these ended when Caesar was assassinated in 44 B.C. Caesar's nephew and heir, Octavian, later called Augustus, also made worthwhile reforms in the government of Rome as well as in the provincial administrations. As a result, his successors inherited a fairly well organized empire. By 201 B.C., what had become the most important empire in the Western Mediterranean area? (Greece) (Egypt) (Rome)
9. Right. Which famous Roman general was given the title of dictator for life in the Roman Empire? (Julius Caesar) (Octavian) (Mark Antony)
10. Yes. At the height of Roman glory, an event was taking place in Palestine that would affect not only the Roman Empire, but also the course of civilization for the next 2000 years. Christianity was



born.

11. The founder of this new religion, Jesus, was born in an area of the Roman Empire that is called Palestine and grew up in Nazareth, now in Israel. One group of Jews, the Pharisees, were expecting a savior, a Messiah. When Jesus was about 30, he was baptized by an important religious leader, John the Baptist, and he too became a religious leader. He was extremely popular, and many acclaimed Jesus as the new Messiah.

12. The Roman authorities eventually arrested and executed Jesus for his beliefs. Three days after burial, Jesus' body was found missing from its tomb. His followers, believed Jesus had been resurrected from the dead. They constituted only a local Jewish sect until Paul of Tarsus was converted and became Christianity's chief missionary.

13. Paul and his followers traveled widely and converted many people in the Roman Empire to the new religion. Where was Jesus, the founder of Christianity, born? (Greece) (Palestine/Israel) (Rome)

14. Yes. What early missionary spread the teachings of Jesus throughout the Roman Empire after Jesus' death? (the Pope) (Julius Caesar) (Paul of Tarsus)

15. Right. Generally the ancient pagan religions of Rome had been very tolerant of other beliefs because the official state religion had been able to absorb most new religious cults. But the Christians assumed that theirs was the only valid belief and they refused to worship the Emperor and the gods of the state. The Roman authorities, therefore, concluded that the Christians were subversive.

16. The Romans had been receptive to most new religions. The official state cults that worshipped Jupiter, Minerva, and the Emperors had little meaning other than to symbolize patriotism to the state. They didn't offer a spiritual afterlife, or a means of dealing with life's problems.

17. The Roman people began to accept Christianity as well as other new religions. A death cult built around the goddess Cybele, and a similar cult based on early Egyptian religion also sprang up and had many followers. The most persecuted religion in Rome, however, was Christianity. Christians met together in secrecy in private homes fearing discovery and punishment.

18. Although the persecution of Christians continued through the 3rd century A.D., the number of converts increased rapidly throughout the Roman Empire. Christianity later had an important effect on the Roman Empire in its last days as a world power. What was the Christian attitude toward the other religions practiced by the Roman Empire? (Christianity was the only true religion.) (Christians were tolerant of other faiths.)

19. Yes. Many of the Roman people became dissatisfied with the official state religions. What did they do? (took a more active role in government) (began to accept Christianity and other new religions) (moved from Rome to Greece)

20. Yes. Christianity spread as the Roman Empire continued to grow. By 180 A.D., Roman influ-

ence spread from Britannia in the Northwest to Egypt in the Southeast. By the 3rd century A.D., however, barbarians were attacking the northern boundary of the Empire, and military leaders in various areas began to function independently of the Central Roman Empire. The Empire found itself attempting to defend too much territory, and confusion and chaos spread.

21. Some stability was restored to the Empire in the 4th century by Emperors using repressive methods to hold its territories together. But successive barbarian invasions finally split the Empire and in the 5th century, Rome itself was invaded. The western Empire was divided among Germanic chieftains in 476 A.D., and the Eastern Empire became a part of the Byzantine Empire, ruled from what is now Constantinople, or Istanbul. The Roman Empire was no longer a power.

22. During the 4th century A.D., the Roman Empire had been suffering from a number of internal problems, and the Emperor, Constantine, felt that a strong religion would help unify the state. He adopted the Christian religion, and eventually paganism was prohibited and non-Christians were persecuted. Although the adoption of Christianity did not save the Empire, it aided the spread of Christianity during the last days of the Empire.

23. Barbarians invaded and divided the Roman Empire causing its fall from a position of great power. In what century did this occur? (5th century) (7th century) (11th century)

24. Yes. What action did the Emperor Constantine take during the last days of the Roman Empire in an attempt to unify the state? (He gathered great armies.) (He formed a new political party.) (He adopted the Christian religion.)

25. Right. It has been said that the Romans never invented anything, but simply borrowed the ideas of the people they conquered. Although there is some truth to this charge, the Romans did make some original contributions, in addition to using the ideas of others.

26. The Romans made many important advances in engineering. They devised a formula for making concrete from sand, lime, silica, stone and water. This concrete was combined with large stones to build roads and bridges which were so well-designed and so long-lasting that even today a few are still in use. This network of roads extended throughout the Empire, and made overland travel swift and easy.

27. Roman cities were, in general, more pleasant than the Greek cities had been. The Romans went to great trouble to provide their cities with pure and abundant water supplies by constructing aqueducts. This concern for water reflects their interest in bathing and hygiene. The Romans had the highest sanitary standards known in Europe until the 19th century.

28. In medicine, the Romans adopted many Greek ideas about the human body. The Romans, moreover, were the first to construct hospitals for their people. They also invented a number of ingenious surgical instruments for special operations, including the Caesarean section, an operation for the delivery of babies.



29. Technological advances made by the Romans included the development of concrete. What did the Romans build of concrete that are still in use today? (bridges and roads) (hospitals) (buildings)

30. Yes. The Romans were concerned with providing pure and adequate water supplies for their cities. What structures reflected this concern? (forum) (aqueducts) (roads)

31. Yes. In architecture, the Romans borrowed the design of the Greek column, using it with the round Etruscan arch. The Romans introduced the dome to cover large buildings. Some Roman structures are considered large, even by today's standards. The Colosseum could seat 45,000 spectators and the baths, built for city use, could accommodate thousands of bathers at the same time. Some palaces were so large that whole towns have now grown up inside their ruins.

32. Roman art was extremely realistic in nature. Portraits and murals of battle scenes were much more realistic than their Greek counterparts. In general, however, the Romans were conservative; that is, they enjoyed and copied the art of Greece much more than they tried to develop new art styles of their own.

33. Roman drama was written more for the masses than was Greek drama. The comedy of Plautus and Terence, the best known of the Roman dramatists, was more slapstick and violent than the comedies of Greece. Greek plays were often presented to Roman audiences in the Colosseum. Drama was replaced later in the Empire by the appeal of the circus, and by various spectator sports in which men and animals were executed.

34. The Romans borrowed some of the architectural devices of other civilizations. But which of the following was invented by the Romans for use in their many large buildings? (the column) (the round arch) (the dome)

35. Right. There was little original Roman art. From what other people was most Roman art copied? (the Greeks) (the Egyptians) (the Sumerians)

36. Yes. The Golden Age in Roman Culture lasted from 1st century B.C. through 1st century A.D. During this time, Roman poetry reached its peak. The works of Vergil, Horace and Ovid told the glory that was shared by citizens of the Roman Empire. As the Empire began to decline, the literature began to reflect the discontent, disillusionment and cynicism that emerged.

37. Roman law became the basis for law in modern times. It was a superior legal system with a strong humane viewpoint. According to Roman law, all man-made law stood below a higher "natural" law, divinely inspired and applying to all men everywhere. In practice this high ideal was not often carried out in the Roman legal system, but the potential for a great legal system existed.

38. The Golden Age of Roman Culture is best remembered for the fine poets it produced. When was the Golden Age of Rome? (1st century B.C. to 1st century A.D.) (3rd century to 5th century A.D.) (3rd century to 5th century B.C.)



39. Yes. According to the Roman legal system, what was above all man-made laws? (“natural” and divinely-inspired laws) (the priest) (the will of the government)
40. Yes. You have learned some things about the rise and fall of the Roman Empire and the rise of Christianity as a world force. The many achievements of the Roman culture have greatly influenced our civilization today. In many cases, the ideas and objects that the Romans borrowed from other people would not be known today if the Romans had not preserved them within their own culture.

## The Byzantine Empire

1. In this program you will learn about the spread of barbarian tribes across southern Europe after the fall of Rome and the establishment of another great civilization in the east, the Byzantine Empire.
2. For centuries, the Roman Empire had been in conflict with the many barbarian tribes that inhabited northern Europe. The desire of these tribes for more land in the south pushed the Germanic tribes down into lands that had once belonged to Rome.
3. The first barbarian tribes to move into southern Europe were the Gauls. They came to France, Britain and Ireland in the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C., searching for fertile land and favorable weather. After the Romans conquered Gaul in 50 B.C., the people there lived together in peace, forming a Gallic-Roman civilization that still exists today in Western Europe.
4. Another group of barbarians were the Germans. The Roman Empire had defeated them many times along the northern frontier. But rather than drive the Germans back to the north, the Romans had allowed the tribes to settle in permanently established states within the domains of the Empire. The Romans looked upon the Germans as a good source of soldiers, and hired many Germans to serve as mercenaries.
5. The first tribes of barbarians moved down into western Europe to invade France, Britain and Ireland in the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C. What were these first invaders called? (Vikings) (Gauls) (Greeks)
6. Yes. Many German tribes were allowed to settle within the Roman Empire. How did the Romans employ the Germans who lived there? (as farmers) (as builders) (as mercenary soldiers)
7. Right. At first the German tribes were so awed by the Roman civilization and its army that they made no trouble and obeyed the Roman law. While many Germans were proud to be members of the Roman Empire, they also began to yearn for land of their own. By the time Rome fell, most of the German tribes had deserted the Empire in favor of their earlier, more adventurous way of life.
8. The first Germanic people to seriously threaten the Roman Empire were the Visigoths or Western Goths. They defeated the eastern Roman army and later attacked Rome in 410 A.D. Although the Visigoths were not successful in conquering the Roman Empire, they did much to shake an already weak Roman world. The Visigoths finally established a kingdom in Spain which lasted until it was conquered by the Arabs in the 8th century A.D.
9. Rome almost fell in 451 A.D. when Attila and the Huns attempted to conquer it. Although Attila was defeated by a Roman army, the city was left in a weakened condition. In 455, another Germanic people, the Vandals, succeeded in sacking and burning the city. The Ostrogoths, another tribe, later destroyed what was left of the once mighty city. The Roman Empire had fallen.
10. The first Germanic tribe to seriously threaten Rome was the Visigoths. After they were driven

back, the Visigoths established their kingdom in which country? (America) (Spain) (Russia)

11. Yes. In 455 A.D., the city of Rome finally fell. What Germanic tribe succeeded in destroying the city? (the Huns) (the Gauls) (the Vandals)

12. Right. In the last days of the Roman Empire it was decided that the Empire would be split into Eastern and Western portions for easier defense and administration. This division was not intended to be permanent. It divided the Greek-speaking from the Roman-speaking countries. As it happened, the West fell to barbarians and the Eastern civilization remained intact.

13. The site for the new capitol of the Eastern Empire was selected in the 4th century. It was called New Rome, or Constantinople, after the Emperor Constantine the Great. The city was located on the site of the ancient Greek colony of Byzantium between the Black and Mediterranean Seas.

14. In the 5th century, the Eastern Empire became known as the Byzantine Empire. The first great emperor of Byzantine was Justinian. In the 6th century, Justinian conquered part of North Africa, Italy and Spain. But the effort so weakened the Byzantine Empire that barbarians were able to seize part of Greece, and the army of Persia finally succeeded in defeating the armies of Justinian in 562 A.D.

15. The Eastern division of the Roman Empire changed its name and declared its independence in the 5th century A.D. What was the new name given the Eastern Empire? (New Persia) (New Roman Republic) (Byzantine Empire)

16. Right. The Byzantine Empire had the misfortune of being located between several powerful countries that wished to expand their territory. Various barbarian tribes, the Persians and later the Arabs, all attempted to conquer Byzantium. The Byzantines soon lost Spain back to the barbarians and then even Italy fell. Most Asian possessions were lost to the Persians. What was the capital of the Byzantine Empire? (Rome) (Constantinople) (Athens)

17. Yes. By the end of the 5th century A.D., three more tribes had moved from central and northern Germany to invade the British Isles. The Angles, Saxons, and Jutes overwhelmed the Celts, Gauls and the small number of Romans that remained in a few scattered towns. The Anglo-Saxon kingdom which was later established reflected few Roman influences.

18. The last major barbarian invasion took place in the 6th century A.D., when people known as Franks moved into Gaul, or France. The Franks were impressed with the excellence of the Roman institutions. They destroyed very little and soon merged with the Roman population. Before long, a thriving civilization was established and the Catholic religion was adopted by the Franks.

19. In addition to the tribes we have studied, there were at least 50 other fairly large barbarian tribes in northern and southern Europe during the 5th century A.D. Among them were the Lombards, the Alamanni, the Basques and the Northmen. Many of these tribes were converted to Christianity; others remained pagan. In the 5th century the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes moved out of central and



northern Germany to attack and establish a kingdom in what country? (Britain) (Egypt) (Africa)

20. Yes. What tribe representing the last major barbarian invasion, invaded the Roman Empire in the 6th century A.D. and joined the Romans in the establishment of a major civilization? (the Vikings) (the Franks) (the Huns)

21. Yes. Ironically, one of the greatest threats to the Byzantine Empire was from the Western Romans. When the Roman Empire split, two powerful branches of Christianity developed, the Roman Catholic Church in the west, and in the east, the Greek, or Eastern, Orthodox Church. Eventually, the Eastern Orthodox Church made a complete break from the Roman Catholic Church. This led to a series of wars and eventually Constantinople was attacked and sacked during a Holy Crusade.

22. When the Roman Empire divided into East and West, religious differences developed. Which faith did the people of the Byzantine Empire accept? (Roman Catholic Church) (Greek Orthodox Church) (Baptist Church)

23. During the 7th century, another great power began to shape itself in the city of Mecca in Arabia. A new religion was founded by a prophet named Mohammad. Similar in many ways to Jesus, Mohammed felt that he had received divine messages and he decided to spread his new faith, which accepted only one god, Allah.

24. Mohammad alienated the people of Mecca and was forced to flee to the nearby city of Medina. Soon he had converted many people to his new religion, Islam. Islam called for the conversion of all pagans and advocated force, if necessary, to convert them. Christians and Jews were tolerated, however, because they were people of the Bible. Islam was such a militant faith that within 10 years most of Arabia had been converted.

25. The Empire of Islam spread from Arabia like wildfire across Asia and Europe. Much Byzantine land fell immediately to the army of Islam. Because the people of Byzantine were tired of paying heavy taxes to the church, and because of the tolerant attitude of the Muslims toward Christians, most subjects of Byzantine lands actually welcomed the Islamic invaders.

26. A new and vastly popular religion began in the city of Mecca in Arabia during the 7th century. What was the name of this new religion? (Bhuddism) (Islam) (Zen)

27. Yes. What was the attitude of the followers of Islam toward members of the Christian and Jewish faith? (They were tolerant.) (They wanted to imprison them.) (They demanded their conversion.)

28. Yes. Within 100 years of Mohammad's death in 632 A.D., the Arabian Empire extended from the western boundary of India to Spain. In 732, the Arabian invasion was halted by a battle at Tours, France. With the exception of Spain and a few islands in the Mediterranean Sea, most of the lands conquered by the Arabians were never again held by Christians for any length of time.

29. Although the Byzantine Empire had been threatened and partially lost to the Arabians, it managed to hang on to its land in southern Europe and Eurasia until Constantinople finally fell to the

Moslem Turks in 1453 A.D.

30. The Byzantine culture is responsible for the preservation of early Greek and Roman works. In addition, artists, scholars and missionaries traveling from Constantinople to other parts of Europe were instrumental in the spread of Byzantine art and culture.

31. Plato's works were introduced to the West through Byzantine translations. Although the Emperor Justinian closed the university at Athens because he believed it was too pagan, he opened a great university at Constantinople where liberal arts as well as sciences were studied.

32. Much territory was conquered by the Arabians before they were stopped in France in 732 A.D. What were their holdings at that time? (all of Byzantine) (just Arabia) (from western India to Spain)

33. Right. What was the major contribution of the Byzantine Empire to future civilizations? (the preservation of Greek and Roman works) (the invention of many machines and tools) (the foundation of important philosophies)

34. Yes. The Arabians built observatories, founded universities and ordered the great works of ancient Greek and Indian scientists and philosophers translated into Arabic. They developed the science of medicine much farther than the Greeks or Romans. As early as the 9th century, there were a number of books written on the nature and treatment of such diseases as smallpox and measles.

35. Arabian scientists adopted Indian numerals, today called Arabic numerals. The new numerals included zero, a concept unknown to the Romans, but without which higher mathematical operations could not be carried out. The Arabians began the study of analytical geometry and spherical trigonometry. They also made some progress in algebra.

36. There was a large body of Arabian writings. Arabian love poems greatly influenced Spanish literature. The fiction of the Arabians is widely remembered by the tales of the famous Arabian Nights. Even the music of Arabia remained in Europe to influence the songs of Greece, Spain and Italy long after the Arabians had departed.

37. How advanced did the Arabians become in the science of medicine? (They knew only what the Greeks had told them.) (They believed only in witch doctors.) (They were more advanced than the Greeks or Romans.)

38. Right. The Arabians adopted a numerical system which used the zero. Who first used this system of numerals, that we now call Arabic numerals? (The Arabians) (The Indians) (The Romans)

39. Yes. When we consider all of the contributions of the Byzantine and the Arabian cultures to medieval Western culture, or the so-called Dark Ages, we are justified in saying that much light came from the East after the fall of the Roman Empire.

40. In this program you studied the people of Northern Europe and their invasions of the land that had once been the Roman Empire. You have studied the split of the Empire and the rise of a great

civilization in the east as well as the emergence of a new religion, Islam, which swept the European countries with force. These were all factors, of course, in the future developments of western civilizations.



## The Rise of Feudal Europe

1. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Europe lapsed into feudalism. During this period, Charlemagne created a great empire which had a close relationship with the Church of Rome. The Barbarian tribes which destroyed Rome, in turn created civilizations, some of which were eventually forced to flee the lands they had conquered.
2. In Medieval times, Europe was fragmented into small, economically self-sufficient units with almost no central government to bind them together. Although the laws and customs varied from one area to another, a type of feudal system prevailed almost everywhere. It can be traced back to both early Roman and Germanic practices.
3. Under the feudal system, an able-bodied man and his family would pledge allegiance to a lord and, in return, receive a piece of land which they were expected to cultivate, sharing the produce with the lord. In return, the lord frequently gave the tenant an allowance and used his personal influence on the man's behalf. Particularly in the Roman Empire, the man was expected to be available for military service at all times.
4. What is the name for the system which prevailed throughout Europe during Medieval times? (pure slavery) (feudalism) (private ownership)
5. Yes. Feudalism brought some order to the Middle Ages by fulfilling needs for government, justice, and protection against attack. When a man pledged his allegiance to a particular lord, what did the man receive in return for his promised loyalty? (room in the castle) (land to work and an allowance) (a benediction)
6. Yes. Under the feudal system, farmers were bound to the lord's land and could not leave. Essentially, the man became a slave to the land. There were also laws which prevented men from changing their trades and occupations.
7. In the early 700's, the people known as the Franks had settled in Gaul, which became known as the Frankish Kingdom. It was in Gaul that the Moslems were stopped in 732 in their conquest of Europe. The Franks began to put together a powerful kingdom. Under their king, Charlemagne, the Franks were to absorb much of Western Europe.
8. Charlemagne was more than a barbarian soldier. Although he could neither read nor write, he could speak Latin, Greek and a number of German dialects. He was also a Christian and fought to protect the church from enemies. In a series of campaigns lasting almost 30 years, Charlemagne crossed the Rhine River and conquered the heathen Saxons who lived south of Denmark. At the point of his sword he converted them to Christianity.
9. The Frankism kingdom had depended highly on feudalism. Under the feudal system, could farmers exchange their land or give up farming when they wished? (Yes.) (No. They were bound to the land.)

10. Right. A heathen is a pagan, or irreligious person. Who was the great Frankish king and soldier who brought Christianity to the heathens captured in his invasions? (the Pope) (Charlemagne) (Caesar)

11. Yes. Charlemagne added to his domain the western areas of modern Czechoslovakia, much of Austria and portions of Hungary and Yugoslavia. To the west, Charlemagne challenged Moslem power in Spain. By the end of the 8th century he had reunited, under Frankish rule, most of Spain, south Italy, Sicily, North Africa, and all the western Roman provinces except Britain. He also had added many countries that Rome had never ruled.

12. On Christmas day, in the year 800, Charlemagne was crowned Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III. Within his territories Charlemagne was, by virtue of his consecration, a sacred ruler, with spiritual rights and duties as well as governmental ones. He governed the church and made religious policy in much the same way as he administered his empire.

13. Charlemagne divided his territories into about 300 counties, each governed by a count. The count was required to maintain order, render justice and recruit and command soldiers. Judges were appointed in each county. Charlemagne also sent out royal emissaries from his own central administrative staff, to investigate local conditions and correct abuses. Charlemagne's simple government was the only central government the people knew during the European Medieval period.

14. On Christmas day in the year 800, Charlemagne was crowned by Pope Leo III. What title was given to Charlemagne? (King of the Franks) (Divine Ruler of Europe) (Holy Roman Emperor)

15. Right. Charlemagne's government was very simple. He divided the territories he had captured into about 300 counties. Who was put in charge of matters in each county? (Charlemagne) (A count) (A bishop)

16. Yes. When Charlemagne died in 814, the Empire again fell apart because Charlemagne had assembled more territory than could be effectively governed by his less-talented successors. The old Frankish habit of dividing up lands and authority among the heirs to the throne reasserted itself at this time, and quarrels over the allotment of land raged among brothers and cousins until the middle of the 9th century. Feudalism, a crude form of law and order, had replaced the governmental units of the Roman Empire.

17. From the north, a new threat swept toward southern Europe. Norsemen, or Vikings, had begun to arrive by sea and river to raid, loot and destroy cities and monasteries in Western Europe. Although the West coast was the hardest hit area, there is evidence that Viking raids swept all the way through Russia into the Black Sea.

18. In 912, Charles III, a great grandson of Charlemagne, granted the Vikings land in northwest France where they soon adopted the local customs and language. In England, after a long series of battles, the Vikings were finally defeated by Alfred of Wessex, who was to become King of England. The English also gave the Vikings a small piece of land, where they settled and lived in relative peace.



19. What happened to the Empire of Charlemagne after his death in the 9th century? (It grew even stronger under his sons.) (It fell apart and feudalism took over.) (It became the basis for the British Empire.)
20. Yes. In the 9th century, all of the coast of southern and western Europe became the target of raids, burnings and looting. What people of the far North were the aggressors? (Vikings) (English) (Russians)
21. Yes. In the 10th Century, an attempt was made to unite some of the land that had once belonged to Charlemagne's Empire. In Germany this began in 919, when Henry I founded what was to become a long-lasting dynasty. Henry's son, Otto I, subdued the rebellious and powerful German dukes. He also gained prestige by reconquering certain pagan peoples to the east, and allying himself with the bishops of the German church.
22. Otto then invaded Italy and set himself up as king. He was crowned Emperor by the Pope in Rome in 962. The Holy Roman Empire thus comprised the territory of Italy and Germany and existed in some form for 800 years. In reality, Otto was Emperor in name only. The actual political power in the Holy Roman Empire still belonged to the German feudal lords and the Pope's representatives.
23. Other European lands were being united. In France, the lands of Charlemagne were held together by a powerful leader, Hugh Capet. His dynasty was to last for several centuries, although the real power of the country still rested with the feudal nobility. In England, several small kingdoms were combined in the 10th century to form Wessex, which lasted through the years in which Denmark conquered and ruled England.
24. In 962, Otto I was crowned Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire by the Pope. What countries composed the territory of the Holy Roman Empire? (France and England) (Spain and France) (Germany and Italy)
25. Right. England was composed of several small states. In the 10th century these small states joined together to form what kingdom? (Wessex) (Great Britain) (Scotland)
26. Yes. In the 11th century, an event occurred that was to have a profound effect upon the history of England. A century earlier the Vikings had been given land in France. This land, in the northwestern corner of the country, was called Normandy, and the Vikings who settled there were called Normans. Eventually, the Normans became the most powerful people in the kingdom. Their leader was Duke William of Normandy.
27. A close relative of William of Normandy was Edward the Confessor, King of England. When Edward died in 1066, the throne of England by usual succession should have gone to William. Instead, the Council of England made Earl Harold of Wessex the King. William of Normandy was enraged and decided to attack England and seize the throne that he felt was rightfully his.



28. With the blessings of the Pope, William invaded England and defeated Harold at the famous Battle of Hastings in 1066. William was given the name William the Conqueror. The Norman victory had a profound impact on the future language and judicial system of England. Why did William of Normandy decide to attack England in 1066? (He hated the English.) (He wanted to gain the English kingship.) (He loved to make war.)

29. Yes. In which famous battle did William the Conqueror defeat the English with his Norman forces? (Battle of Hastings) (Battle of Bull Run) (Battle of Normandy)

30. Yes. The church of the 11th century had decided to make war upon the Moslem Empire in the East. Much of the Moslem land had been lost to the Turks, thus weakening the Empire. In Europe, a religious zeal affected the population. The church became the single great force that bound Europe together during the feudal period. In 1095, Pope Urban II proclaimed the first crusade to the Holy Land.

31. Under a religious fanatic, called Peter the Hermit, an army of serfs and farmers marched toward the East. The army attacked Constantinople, burning the city and stealing. In Asia Minor, the army of peasants was eventually massacred. Another army, composed of nobles and professional soldiers, started East to continue the attacks. In 1099, Jerusalem fell to these Christian Crusaders.

32. In the middle of the 12th century, the Second Crusade was repelled, and Saladin, the legendary leader of the Moslems, retook most of the territory the Arabs had lost during the First Crusade. Only one seaport in the Eastern Mediterranean area was still held by the Christians.

33. The First Crusade which began in 1095, ended with the fall of Jerusalem in 1099. Which army was victorious? (Christian Crusaders) (Moslems) (Neither army won.)

34. Yes. By the middle of the 12th century, the Second Crusade had marched into the Holy Lands. Who held the Eastern Mediterranean at the end of the Second Crusade? (Christian Crusaders) (Moslems) (Neither army won.)

35. Yes. The Third Crusade lasted from 1189 to 1192. The Crusaders, under Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, Philip Augustus of France and Richard the Lionhearted of England, retook the seaport city of Acre. Jerusalem, however, could not be recaptured. The Third Crusade ended in a stalemate between the Christians and the Moslems.

36. The Fourth Crusade reached the Holy Lands. During this period, however, a tragic event occurred. A group of French and German children joined in a Children's Crusade. They marched down to the Mediterranean in the expectation that its waters would divide before them and open a path to the Holy Lands. When this failed to happen, several thousand pushed on to Marseilles and other seaports where many were sold into slavery.

37. The Fifth Crusade was a vain attempt to conquer Egypt, the seat of Moslem strength. The Sixth Crusade, led by Frederick II, accomplished more through negotiation than through battle, and returned Jerusalem to the Christians. Louis IX of France was captured while leading the Seventh, and last,

Crusade into Egypt in 1250. Few regretted the end of the Crusades. They were costly and had done little to increase the wealth or prestige of the church in Europe. Their principal effects were to provide temporary issues for rallying, and contact with an advanced Mideastern culture.

38. In 1212, an army of children started toward the Holy Land. They became stranded in southern Europe and many were sold into slavery. What was this tragic event called? (March of the Little Folk) (Third Crusade) (Children's Crusade)

39. Right. With the exception of the First Crusade, none of the wars with the East were very successful in capturing the Holy Lands or in attaining wealth. The last Crusade ended in 1250. What was the name of the last Crusade? (Seventh Crusade) (Tenth Crusade) (Children's Crusade)

40. Yes. In this program, you have studied the Medieval Period, and have learned how men such as Charlemagne, William the Conqueror and Otto I shaped empires out of divided feudal states. The church gained and held power over the population and had a role in engaging the continent in two centuries of fruitless wars against the East. Out of these early empires and organizations, the structure of modern Europe was to grow.

## The Middle Ages

1. In this program you will learn about a Europe composed of small towns and trade centers. You will see how feudalism began to fail, and why by the end of the Middle Ages in the 16th century, Western man had begun to develop an independent way of thought. The Middle Ages are sometimes called the "Dark Ages" because learning slowed many aspects of the arts and civilization declined.
2. During the early Middle Ages without the protection of an overall Empire, there was little trade in Europe. After the fall of Rome and the barbarian invasions, most of the people remained on farms under the protection of feudal lords. Roads began to deteriorate, and the cities decreased in size. The Moslem conquests cut off North Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean area from Western European trade.
3. Because trade was mostly local and precious metals were scarce, coinage almost disappeared during the early Middle Ages. People reverted to trading one article for another instead of paying currency. Where did most Europeans live during the early Middle Ages? (in cities) (on feudal farms) (inside forts)
4. Yes. The invasions of the Vikings in Northern Europe in the 9th and 10th centuries helped to further cut off one region from another. There was no strong central authority to prevent highwaymen from plaguing the few existing roads, and the seas were ruled by pirates. People were forced to remain near their homes.
5. During the 11th century, after the foreign invasions had ceased, trade resumed between different regions of Europe. The Christian Crusades to the Holy Land brought Westerners into contact with the East and with other parts of the West. The Mediterranean port cities of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa succeeded in establishing trading facilities in the Holy Land and brought Oriental luxuries to Europe. Why were coins seldom used in trade during the Middle Ages in Europe? (trade was local and precious metals were scarce) (paper money replaced coins) (the Vikings destroyed all coins)
6. Yes. What effect did the Crusades to the Holy Land have on trade in Europe during the 11th century? (trade was replaced with stealing) (the East refused to trade with Christians) (they established new markets and trade routes)
7. Right. Land travel during the 11th century was still dangerous and expensive. Merchants were required to pay a toll to pass through each small feudal territory. Although they had to pay tolls on rivers as well, most merchants preferred to travel by riverboat because there were fewer bandits.
8. Often two or more trade routes would cross on a feudal lord's estate. At the point where the routes crossed, the lord would sometimes organize fairs. Products from all over Europe as well as the East were traded at these fairs. In this way they became the trade centers of the Middle Ages.



9. The increase in trade meant the regrowth of many cities in Europe which had almost disappeared during the period following the fall of Rome. Traders began to settle in one place rather than peddle their goods around the rural countryside. Merchants, industries and crafts began to establish themselves in settlements and attracted even larger populations. Why were traders required to pay a toll to certain feudal lords during the Middle Ages? (to cross his land or river) (the toll was a sales tax)
10. Yes. Trade fairs became the shopping centers of Europe during the Middle Ages. Where were trade fairs usually located? (in the forests) (where trade routes crossed) (at the lord's castle)
11. Yes. There were two types of cities in Europe during the Middle Ages. The Episcopal cities were towns which had grown up around a main cathedral. Inns, shops and service industries surrounded the church, serving the rich visitors to the bishop's court. The church was the heart of the city government. A wall was often built around the town in order to protect the church and the townspeople.
12. Other cities, called burgs, grew up around favorably located fortified castles. Merchants settled outside the walls of the castle. Later, as the city grew, new walls were built around the trade area. These cities were often poorly planned, consisting of a maze of narrow unpaved streets and alleys. Sewage ran down the middle of the streets, and pigs were allowed in the streets to clear away rubbish.
13. Some medieval cities, however, were extremely well planned. In Amsterdam, the houses in a city block surrounded a common garden area. In Venice, each neighborhood had its own park. The average city in Medieval Europe had about 45,000 inhabitants. A few, such as Paris, however, had a population of over 200,000. As cities continued to grow, people left the rural areas and the power of feudalism eventually collapsed. Episcopal towns of Europe during the Middle Ages grew up around what common base? (castles) (city parks) (cathedrals)
14. Right. There was another type of city in Europe during the Middle Ages. Around what common base did burgs grow? (castles) (factories) (cathedrals)
15. Yes. The average man in Medieval Europe had no formal education. Until the 12th century most education was under control of the church. The sons of nobles and prosperous merchants attended a school within a monastery or adjacent to a cathedral, where much learning consisted of memorizing religious tracts. All instruction was in Latin.
16. Medieval thought differed greatly from modern thought. Medieval scientists believed that a knowledge of God and the church was a key to all secrets of the Universe. Scientists often relied upon mystical revelation; that is, a thought or fact coming directly from God, as a basis for fact and discovery. Theology was considered the most important science, and the logical arguments developed by the Greeks were largely forgotten.

17. The Crusades, probably more than any other series of events, were responsible for an educational revolution in Europe. The works of many important Greek scholars were made available through the translations of the Moslems. The works of Aristotle were rediscovered after a thousand years, and thought was radically reshaped. Because many persons wanted a more comprehensive knowledge, the church was to them no longer a satisfactory educational institution.
18. Until the 12th century, formal education in Medieval Europe was limited. What power controlled the educational process? (the feudal lords) (the church) (the government)
19. Yes. A series of historical events is credited for beginning an educational revolution in Europe. What were they? (the Crusades) (the attacks on Rome) (the barbarian invasions)
20. Yes. Most leaders of the church were hostile to the ideas brought from the East and revived from the Greek past. However, a few church philosophers, such as Saint Thomas Aquinas, tried to combine the teachings of the church with the doctrines of the ancient Greek philosophers.
21. In the 13th century, Saint Thomas wrote a major work which stated that the supreme force in the universe was God, and that God ruled by reason. He held that both God and his creations could be explained by reason and logic. Saint Thomas thus modeled his view of reality upon the works of Aristotle.
22. Many students and scholars broke completely with the church institutes. They organized themselves into groups and hired their own teachers. Secular universities were established in Italy and in Paris. In England, Oxford and Cambridge were founded in the 12th and 13th centuries.
23. With changes in thought during the 13th century, scientific investigation began. Early forerunners of modern science were Emperor Frederick II of the Holy Roman Empire and the English monk Roger Bacon. Frederick permitted students to dissect bodies in the universities of southern Italy. He experimented himself and was eventually excommunicated from the church. He used observation, experimentation and deduction as guiding principles.
24. Saint Thomas Aquinas attempted to combine the teachings of the church with those of early Greek philosophers. Whom did Thomas model his view of reality and logic after? (Plato) (Caesar) (Aristotle)
25. Right. What were the major contributions of Frederick II and Roger Bacon to the thinking of the 13th century Europeans? (They founded the University of Paris) (They were forerunners of modern science)
26. Right. During the late Middle Ages the Holy Roman Empire was a loose federation of Western European kingdoms. Continued struggles between the Empire and German princes led to a weakening of imperial authority. Such famous families as the Hapsburgs began to establish their reign over much of Central Europe.



27. Among those to pull away from the Empire was a group of cities located in what is now Switzerland. In 1499, they established a confederation, but the region was not really unified because each district was jealous of its own rights. These city-states, however, eventually formed the modern nation of Switzerland.
28. One of the most powerful nations to declare itself independent of the Holy Roman Empire was the country of Poland. In 1386, Poland joined with Lithuania to form a vast kingdom. By the middle of the 15th century, Poland had attacked and defeated part of Germany known as Western Prussia. Poland was unable, however, to retain control over Prussia for long.
29. In 1499, a number of city-states pulled away from the Holy Roman Empire to form a confederation. Although this confederation was weak, it formed the basis for what modern country? (Poland) (Switzerland) (England)
30. Yes. In 1386, a large country joined with Lithuania to form a vast kingdom that was independent of the Holy Roman Empire. What was this large and powerful kingdom? (Switzerland) (Ireland) (Poland)
31. Right. The Roman church was almost torn apart during the 14th century. Out of a number of wars, disagreements and betrayals a situation developed in which there were two recognized popes. Clement VII was recognized by France and her allies, while Urban VI was recognized by most other European countries. This division cost the church much of the power and importance that it had gained since the fall of Rome.
32. The division of the church led to several reform movements. In England, John Wycliffe felt that man should be able to communicate directly with God, using the Bible as a basis of truth rather than the hierarchy of the church. In order to make the Bible available to everyone, Wycliffe translated it into English. The church charged him with heresy, but never executed him for fear of public outcry.
33. In Northeast Europe, John Huss began his own reform movement using the teachings of Wycliffe. This brought him into direct conflict with the Holy Roman Empire and the pope. He was eventually executed, but he was to be remembered as a hero and martyr for church reform.
34. What Englishman translated the Bible into the English language in order that the common man might commune more directly with God? (John Wycliffe) (Billy Graham) (John Huss)
35. Yes. The teachings of Wycliffe led to an attempted reform movement in northeastern Europe. Who was the leader of this movement, who was executed by the church? (Martin Luther) (John Huss) (Pope Urban VI)
36. Yes. To the east, Russia was beginning to form a vast empire. The Russians had long been converted to the Greek Orthodox faith. Therefore, much of the Russian cultural heritage was Byzantine. After the fall of Constantinople in 1453, Russia became the largest country to belong to the Orthodox faith.



37. In the 15th century Russia was able to expel Asian invaders called Tartars. Russia then began to expand its territory southward toward the Black Sea. By marrying the last Byzantine Princess, the ruler of the Russian Empire, Ivan III, was able to lay claim to the fallen Byzantine Empire. Meanwhile, leaders of the Holy Roman Empire watched Russia uneasily.
38. What was the traditional faith of the people of the Russian Empire during the 14th and 15th centuries? (Roman Catholic) (Episcopal) (Greek Orthodox)
39. Right. What did Ivan III, Emperor of Russia, do to lay claim to the fallen Byzantine Empire? (He became a Byzantine citizen.) (He married the last Byzantine princess.) (He conquered the Byzantine Empire.)
40. Yes. In this program we have seen how Europe grew during the Middle Ages. With the death of feudalism, Europe became ready to assume a more-modern role in the world.

## The Renaissance: Europe Expands

1. In this period, stronger English and French monarchies arose. Europe began to move out of the Middle Ages as a result of a Renaissance that was taking place in Italy. The countries of Europe began to expand their influence in the 1400's with a series of explorations around the world.
2. In France, the ruling dynasty had been founded by Hugh Capet in 987. Capet had direct control over only a few estates which were grouped together in the center of France. The rest of France pledged its support to the Capets, but seldom came into contact with them.
3. After seizing England in 1066 under William the Conqueror, the Normans found themselves in direct conflict with the Capet monarchy over rule of France. The Norman ruler of England, Henry II, inherited a large section of land in France, which gave the Normans control of a much larger section of France than the Capet monarchs ruled. The Norman French were growing powerful while the Capet rule seemed to weaken.
4. In the 13th century, Philip II, a Capet king reversed the declining fortunes of the Capetians and again made France a leading European power. He defeated the Normans in battle and regained much of the Norman holdings. Philip overhauled the administrative structure of France and created a central royal court of justice. He also collected cash payments instead of feudal military service from his subjects and levied new taxes.
5. The ruling dynasty of France was founded in 987. This dynasty directly controlled a block of estates in the center of France. What were these ruling monarchs of France called? (Capetians) (Normans) (English)
6. Yes. In the 13th century, France became a leading European power. Which Capetian monarch was responsible for this by defeating the Normans? (Henry II) (Philip II) (Herman II)
7. Yes. Other French rulers such as Louis IX and Philip IV, finally succeeded in ridding France of internal feudal wars and consolidated the power of the many kingdoms that composed France. When the last Capet, Charles IV, died in 1328, the throne of France went to the House of Valois.
8. In England, a Norman superstructure of government had been imposed on Anglo-Saxon institutions following the invasion of William the Conqueror. During the reign of the Norman king, Henry I, feudal obligations to the government could be met by paying cash, and thus the Royal Treasury of England began to increase.
9. During the reign of Henry II, in the 12th century, a forerunner of the jury system was begun. It was directed by the monarchy and not by the local nobles. Royal judicial edicts, however, were ignored by Thomas A. Beckett, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who kept the churchmen from being tried by government authorities. For this, Beckett was murdered and the Church of Rome looked upon Henry II with great disfavor.

10. One of the most important documents of English history was signed in 1215, when King John was forced to sign the Magna Carta, which set forth the rights of both commoners and nobles in England. About this time King John also began to consult with such groups as knights, townsmen, and nobles who would later form the core of the English parliamentary system.
11. Which English Archbishop was killed for refusing to allow churchmen to be tried by the government authorities of Henry II? (Thomas A. Beckett) (William the Conqueror) (Pope John)
12. Yes. One of the most important documents of English history was signed by King John in 1215. This document was the Magna Carta. What did the Magna Carta do? (It gave the king the power to make war.) (It set forth the rights of commoners and nobles.)
13. Right. When Edward I, who ruled England from 1271 to 1307, conquered Wales and occupied Scotland, England became recognized as a first class power. Edward also reaffirmed the Magna Carta, stating that if citizens were to be taxed they had to be represented in government. This led to the establishment of his model Parliament in 1295.
14. A two house Parliament was significantly different from any other form of government on the Continent. Under this form the titled nobility made up the House of Lords, while the gentry and middle classes made up the House of Commons. This arrangement became a highly effective means of making laws to benefit the English people.
15. Which English ruler established the judicial system of England with his model Parliament in 1295? (Henry II) (King John) (Edward I)
16. Right. In the English Parliament, the House of Lords is composed of titled nobility. Who was in the House of Commons? (the King) (the gentry and middle class) (members of the army and navy)
17. Yes. Across the continent, in Italy, a new revolution was occurring that would shake the cultural values of Europe. Between 1350 and 1525 the period known as the Renaissance changed man's whole concept of art, knowledge and law. Renaissance is a French word meaning "rebirth". Most historians agree that the Renaissance was a period in which changes had widespread and lasting results.
18. During the Renaissance, man began to read and to look at art simply for enjoyment. Writers broke from the religious thinking of the Middle Ages. The principle of humanism, the study of man as an individual, became popular and a person's class in society became less significant. There was a great rebirth of Greek literature that dealt with the will of man as a free being.
19. The Renaissance began in Italy, primarily because of the strong Greek and Roman traditions in the arts. By 1500 the movement had spread to most European nations. Although Italian Renaissance forms were copied at first, these nations soon began developing their own styles.
20. The Renaissance can be seen best in the arts and in literature. Historically speaking, what did the term "Renaissance" mean in describing the movement of the 1300's, 1400's, and 1500's in Europe? (a period of widespread change) (a period of superstition) (a period of little change)



21. Yes. One of the major concepts of the Renaissance was that of humanism. How did humanism view man in literature and art? (Man was a pawn of God.) (Man was part of a group.) (Man was an individual.)
22. Right. Perhaps the two most famous writers of the Italian Renaissance were Petrarch and Giovanni Boccaccio. Petrarch brought about the revival of ancient Greek and Roman literature. He was also responsible for the development of literature written in Italian. Boccaccio's most famous work, The Decameron, is a collection of short stories which present Italian life during the 1300's.
23. A writer of the 1500's who was very close to the ruling class of the Italian city-states was Niccolò Machiavelli. Machiavelli advocated a form of government in which the end justified the means; that is, the government might take any action it desired if it really believed that the people would eventually be served. Today, we still speak of certain persons as having a Machiavellian philosophy.
24. By the 1600's, a new concept of man was developing. This was the idea of the universal man ..... the Renaissance man ..... a man who was interested in everything related to mankind. The best known example of the Renaissance ideal of a universal man is Leonardo da Vinci, known both as a painter and as a writer.
25. Achievements in literature played a large part in the Renaissance. Which of the following writers of the Italian Renaissance brought about a revival of ancient Greek and Roman literature? (Dante Alighieri) (Petrarch) (Niccolò Machiavelli)
26. Yes. Leonardo da Vinci has been called a "universal man". What is meant by the term "universal" or "Renaissance" man? (a man only interested in literature and the arts) (a man interested in everything related to mankind)
27. Right. During the Middle Ages, little travel had taken place except within the boundaries of Europe. But as the Middle Ages came to an end, Europeans began to travel once more. Trade, untold riches and a need to spread the power and religion of Europe prompted many explorers to set out for the unknown areas of the earth.
28. Probably the only Europeans who explored with any regularity during the Middle Ages were the Vikings of the Northlands. The Vikings had succeeded in establishing settlements in Iceland and Greenland during the 9th and 10th centuries. Leif Ericson, the most famous of the Viking explorers, reached North America in about the year 1000. We know of no permanent Viking settlement on the Continent, however.
29. One of the first important explorations of the Renaissance was made by the Polo family of Venice, who set out to reach China in 1271 with the hope of establishing trade relations. Marco Polo wrote about his travels when he returned to Venice and his account of the Court of China was received with awe. His book, The Adventures of Marco Polo, greatly affected later exploration and discovery.

30. Only one people were engaged in exploring to any great extent during the Middle Ages. These people were probably the first Europeans to discover North America. Who were they? (The Greeks) (The Vikings) (The Italians)

31. Yes. The Portuguese became the leading explorers following the Middle Ages. Prince Henry the Navigator greatly aided Portugal in its explorations through his interest in geography, astronomy, and navigation, and began to sponsor voyages of discovery along the coast of Africa. The Portuguese were the first people to fully use the magnetic compass and the astrolabe, a device for determining a ship's position relative to the heavenly bodies.

32. In 1488 Bartolomeu Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope on the south end of the African Continent, and in 1497 Vasco da Gama reached India. The Portuguese were interested primarily in establishing trading posts in order to obtain raw materials and to have a market for their own finished products. What 15th century ruler greatly helped Portugal in its explorations? (Prince Philip) (Prince Edward) (Prince Henry)

33. Right. Prince Henry helped advance the technology of navigation. What was the primary goal of Portuguese explorations in far off lands? (to settle the lands with their people) (to establish trading posts for commerce)

34. Right. Under the confident leadership of Ferdinand and Isabella, who ruled from 1474 to 1504, Spain entered the "Age of Discovery". They sent Christopher Columbus on westward voyages of exploration. Early Spanish explorations yielded few riches, but after the conquest of Mexico by Hernando Cortes in 1519 and that of Peru by Francisco Pizarro in 1531, large amounts of gold were sent to Spain.

35. Whereas the Portuguese were content to establish trading posts, the Spanish set about controlling and adding vast territories to the Spanish Empire. Much of North America, the Caribbean and South America were controlled directly by Spain. The Spanish required that its colonies send gold bullion and raw materials directly to the mother country. Spain would then send the colonies finished products in exchange.

36. Spain generally did everything in its power to oppress and change the culture of the people in lands it conquered. The native civilizations of Mexico and Peru were submerged by Spain. At the top of the resulting social pyramid were Spaniards and their descendants, next came people of mixed descent, and at the bottom were the Indians. In the Caribbean and Atlantic Coastal regions, large numbers of Africans were imported as slaves.

37. The "Spanish Age of Conquest" began under the confident leadership of what monarchs? (Juan and Maria) (Ferdinand and Isabella) (Henry and Catherine)

38. Yes. What was the primary goal of Spanish explorations in far off lands? (to establish trading posts) (to make settlements and exploit the new lands) (to merely explore)

39. Yes. By the 1600's, Spain and Portugal had been replaced by France, England and the Netherlands as the foremost explorers and maritime powers. Each of the latter three countries built up a world empire, sometimes displacing the Spanish and Portuguese. Spain held on to most of its possessions until the 1800's, and Portugal only recently abandoned some of its major colonies.

40. In this program, you have learned how the English and French monarchies were established out of the confusion of the Middle Ages, how the Italian Renaissance emerged, and how the world map expanded with the explorations, settlements, and trade routes of the European powers. A new and vital spirit of conquest and exploration blossomed forth out of a church-dominated Europe.

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## The European Reformation

1. A spirit of religious reformation swept through Europe in the 1400's and 1500's which led to the founding of Protestant religions. European church reform, however, came at the cost of several wars. You will examine the causes of reformation and explore its effect on the history of England.
2. By the 1400's, a growing unrest was sweeping Europe. For more than 1000 years the Roman Catholic Church had held a dominant position. Although the Roman Catholic Church had always been able to suppress nearly all dissent, the situation was now changing. Many people were dissatisfied with Church practices and demanded modifications. A reformation of the Church was at hand.
3. There were many reasons for the Reformation. The integrity of the Church had been seriously challenged by the Great Schism which had created two Popes in the 14th century. The generally lax moral behavior of the Renaissance clergy had shocked many commoners. What did the people do about this behavior? (demanded modifications) (fired the clergy) (punished the clergy)
4. Yes. Humanism, which had developed during the Renaissance, made people realize that the Medieval Church was not focusing on man's real needs and concerns. The fact that all religious services were held in scholarly Latin further removed the Church from the service of the common man. The invention of movable type for the printing press began to spread these criticisms and new ideas.
5. More pressure was applied against the Church by kings and princes. Many members of royalty who had previously supported the Church became angry with the actions of certain powerful Popes. The nobles refused to contribute to the Church as they once had.
6. From the revival of learning that had sprang up during the Renaissance came many protestant leaders and humanists. What was the effect of humanism on the worshipers in the Medieval Church? (They joined the Church of Humanism.) (They realized their Church wasn't serving the real needs of humanity.)
7. Right. Princes and kings were instrumental in the Reformation. What did the nobility do that forced church reform? (They stopped supporting the Catholic Church.) (They formed new churches on private land.)
8. Yes. What was the effect of the printing press on religious reformation? (Many priests became printers.) (It spread new ideas.) (It had no effect.)
9. Yes. Martin Luther was one of the most important leaders of the reformation. Luther, a German priest and scholar, based his thinking on the Epistles of St. Paul, and became convinced that man could bring about his own salvation by faith alone.
10. In the year 1510, Luther made a pilgrimage to Rome. What he saw in Rome did not strengthen his faith. He was sickened by the abuses of the Church, one of which was the clerical practice of selling indulgences to obtain funds for rebuilding Saint Peter's Cathedral in Rome. An indulgence, issued

by the Church, was intended to lessen the punishment of a sinner after death and to hasten his entry into Heaven.

11. Challenging the Church's authority, Luther posted his "Ninety-Five Theses" on the church door at Wittenberg in 1517. He protested the fact that money for reconstructing Saint Peter's Cathedral was being taken from people and said, "Indulgences confer absolutely no good on souls as regards salvation". Thus, the Reformation had begun.
12. Martin Luther became convinced that faith alone, rather than priests, sacraments, and good works could bring about salvation. On what did Luther base his thinking? (Letters of St. Peter) (Epistles of St. Paul) (Gospel of St. John)
13. Yes. Martin Luther was particularly upset with the Church practice of selling indulgences. What are indulgences? (reserved seats in the Church) (pardons to lessen a sinner's punishment)
14. Right. Although the Church ordered him to retract his statements, Martin Luther refused. In 1521, he was excommunicated by an official order of the Pope called a papal bull. Luther replied by publicly burning the bull. The King of Germany, Frederick III, who opposed Roman control over the vast Church estates in Germany, helped Luther escape from the authorities.
15. Frederick III hid Luther in a fortified castle. While in hiding, Luther translated the New Testament from Greek into German. Being conservative in both his political and religious views, Luther wanted primarily to reform, not break away from, the Roman Catholic Church. After his excommunication, however, Luther began organizing his conservative Lutheran Church.
16. Lutheranism preserved many Catholic beliefs but dispensed with the Pope's authority, many of the mystical beliefs concerning communion, and the practice of honoring saints. Luther's protest had more far-reaching results than he could have anticipated. By the end of the 1700's, Lutheranism had become the state religion of northern Germany and Scandinavia.
17. Martin Luther began organizing his Lutheran Church while hiding from his enemies. What important work did Luther complete while in hiding? (He translated the New Testament into German.) (He wrote the Papal Bull.)
18. Yes. By the 1700's, how was Lutheranism being accepted by the countries of Europe? (No country had accepted it.) (It had been forgotten.) (Northern Germany and Scandinavia adopted it.)
19. Right. Martin Luther's assertiveness had influenced other reformers of the Church. In Switzerland, Huldreich Zwingli began a reform movement. Zwingli was much more liberal than Luther. He wanted to return to an earlier, simpler form of Christianity. He used large undecorated halls as churches and abolished the sacraments, since he felt that they hindered the communion between God and man.
20. In the 1500's, John Calvin, a French scholar, established another branch of Protestantism. Calvin believed that certain select persons were predestined by God to be saved, and all others were eter-



nally damned. Since it was impossible for anyone to know whether he was among the elect, the best course for him to follow was to lead a sober, religious life. Calvinism spread and caused a split in the Protestant Church.

21. The Roman Catholic Church embarked on its own reformation from within. It decided to strengthen, not transform, its institutions. Other sects to emerge from the Reformation were the Anabaptists, who advocated a second baptism of adults, and the Unitarians, who denied the doctrines of the Holy Trinity although they accepted the divine mission of Jesus.

22. An earlier, simpler form of Christianity evolved in Switzerland. Who was the leader of this movement? (John Calvin) (Huldreich Zwingli) (Martin Luther)

23. Yes. Zwingli dominated the first part of the "Swiss Reformation" but John Calvin, having fled from France to Switzerland, dominated the second part. According to the Calvinist doctrine, which people were destined by God to be saved? (only a few select persons) (only the Pope and certain priests)

24. Yes. English discontent with the Pope began in the 1300's when Edward III objected to the Pope's power to appoint the English clergy. Such leaders as John Wycliffe continued to preach for reform and fanned the fires of discontent among the people. The Church of England remained a part of the Roman Catholic Church until Henry VIII cut its ties with Rome in 1534.

25. When Henry wanted to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, the Pope forbade it. Henry dissolved the marriage anyway and was excommunicated. Supported by Thomas Cranmer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry cut England's ties with the Church of Rome and established the Church of England, placing himself at its head.

26. After Henry's death, England was ruled by Edward VI, Henry's son, and then by his daughter Mary. Mary I was a Catholic by faith. She married Philip II of Spain and restored England to the Church of Rome in an attempt to force Catholicism on England. By marrying a Spaniard and restoring the Church of Rome, Mary committed two very unpopular acts. They enraged many English people who preferred the Church of England to remain independent of Rome.

27. Under the Act of Supremacy in 1534, the King, rather than the Pope, was head of the church. The Church of England was established under what English ruler? (Henry VIII) (Edward III) (Mary I)

28. Yes. Edward IV succeeded Henry and Protestantism continued to make progress until 1553, when England was once again under the Church of Rome. Which Catholic queen restored England to the Church of Rome? (Elizabeth I) (Mary I) (Anne Boleyn)

29. Yes. Mary was succeeded by her half sister, Elizabeth I, who ruled from 1558 to 1603. Elizabeth, who opposed both Spain and the Church of Rome, reversed "Bloody Mary's" policy and helped to strengthen the Church of England. The reign of Elizabeth I, often called the Elizabethan Age, was a period of great achievement for England, reflecting English Renaissance. England began to achieve



supremacy on the seas when English ships, under Sir Francis Drake, sank the Spanish Armada.

30. After the death of Elizabeth I in 1603, England passed into a period of great unrest. Her cousin, James Stuart, King of Scotland, became King of England. This was the first step in uniting both countries into a single kingdom. But James angered many people by forcing Calvinists and Catholics to conform to his conception of the Church of England.

31. James' son, Charles I, had an even worse relationship with Parliament than his father. Charles tried to raise money for a new war with Spain. When Parliament refused, Charles dissolved the body in 1629, and did not reinstate it until 1640, when he was obliged to ask Parliament for money to carry on military operations.

32. The sinking of the Spanish Armada had given the English a feeling of pride and self-confidence. The beginning of England as a sea power was reached under which ruler? (Mary I) (James I) (Elizabeth I)

33. Right. After being refused money to start a new war with Spain, what lawmaking body of English government was suspended in 1629 by King Charles I? (Congress) (Parliament) (Supreme Court)

34. Yes. In 1642, a clash occurred in Parliament between the supporters of King Charles and his enemies, which led to civil war. The King's army, the Cavaliers, fought the Parliamentary army, the Roundheads, led by Oliver Cromwell. In 1646, the Roundheads, who were composed of Puritans and Calvinists, defeated Charles' troops. Charles fled to Scotland but was later convicted of treason and beheaded.

35. With the death of Charles I, the monarchy was abolished and a Commonwealth was established under which Oliver Cromwell and his Parliamentary army held power. Cromwell's foreign policy restored England to her place among the leading sea powers of the world. England had been slipping into the position of a second-rate power during the reigns of James and Charles Stuart.

36. At home, however, the English people did not fare as well. Cromwell adopted the faith of Calvinism and ruled as a dictator. All members of the Church of England, Catholics, and Presbyterians were persecuted and many were put to death for their beliefs. The English people began to wish for the days of a more permissive ruler.

37. After the death of Cromwell and the inept rule of his son Richard, Charles Stuart was installed as King Charles II. Although the monarchy was restored, the people continued to fight for a strong voice in their government. A Civil War had indicated to the English monarchy that its every move would be checked by Parliament, and that the people would overthrow any government that became too corrupt.

38. The first attack in modern times on the absolute power of kings was the English Civil War which broke out in 1642. Who won this war between Charles I and Oliver Cromwell? (Cavaliers) (Roundheads)

39. Right. After the death of Charles I, the Commonwealth of Cromwell was established. How did this affect religious freedom in England during the 1600's? (The Calvinists were persecuted.) (All faiths were freely tolerated.) (Only the Calvinists were tolerated.)

40. Right. Under the leadership of Luther, Calvin and Zwingli, the course of religion, politics and humanity in Europe changed, and evolved into a more compatible system. England grew to be a world power amid 200 years of wars with Spain and among its own people. The Reformation period signaled a new role for religion in the development of man.

## The French Monarchy and Intellectual Development in Europe

1. An absolute monarchy was established in France during the 17th century. Important intellectual developments occurred in Europe after the renaissance, and these developments made profound changes in the life of Western man.
2. During the 1500's, France had given equal rights to a Protestant religious group called Huguenots. As a result, when religious wars swept Europe in the 1600's France ended up in a war, called the Thirty Years War, that lasted from 1618 to 1648. During this period, industry was developed, and a good system of roads tied the various parts of France together.
3. During this time France was ruled by Louis XIII. Louis was only nine years old when he succeeded his father, Henry IV to the throne in 1610. Corruption swept the French court after the death of Henry IV and much of the progress made by him was lost. France was on the brink of chaos when a chief minister named Richelieu was appointed to the court in 1624 as an advisor to Louis.
4. Cardinal Richelieu attempted to make the young King the supreme power in France. And because he felt that an increase in the Monarch's power would be of benefit to France, he reduced the power of the nobility in court. At the time of Richelieu's death in 1642, France had emerged as an absolute monarchy and the strongest power in Europe. Who was the heir to the French throne after the death of King Henry IV? (Henry V) (Louis XIII) (John Calvin)
5. Yes. A minister was appointed to guide the young King in matters of state. Who was the Minister appointed in 1624 to aid Louis XIII? (Cardinal Richelieu) (Charles Stuart) (William of Orange)
6. Yes. France accepted a boy as their king because most people believed the King was chosen by God as His representative on earth. This idea was called the Divine Right of Kings. In general, the divine right helped a king gain power through the church, regardless of how young, old or stupid he may have been.
7. Louis XIV was four years old when he succeeded his father, Louis XIII, to the throne in 1643. Under his leadership of 72 years, France achieved great influence and strength. The French monarchy rivaled the Church in its magnificence and evoked a religious loyalty from its subjects. The arts, industry and commerce were used to glorify the king and the French culture was imitated by other European courts. What is meant by the divine right of kings? (The Pope is the King of all.) (Kings are the divine representatives of God.)
8. Right. Louis XIV had varied success with his foreign policy. In 1668, the French secured the Netherlands from Spain. Most other European nations had begun to fear Louis and had allied against France by the late 17th century. In 1692 the English and their allies defeated the French fleet. From that time on, France began to lose its overseas holdings to other European nations.
9. In 1700, France decided to make war in an effort to take control of Spain. But the Spanish were



aided in their fight against France by England and Austria, and the French were defeated. As a result, England took the French colonies of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Hudson Bay, and Saint Kitts, and Austria gained control of the Spanish Netherlands. France was left in a weakened and exhausted state by the war.

10. Domestically, however, Louis XIV's France continued to prosper. Louis was shrewd in his selection of advisors. Perhaps the greatest of these was Jean-Baptiste Colbert. Under his administration industry and trade were developed to such a point that France became essentially self-sufficient. Who won the war between France and Spain in 1700? (Spain and its allies) (France and its allies)

11. Yes. For over 100 years the French protestants or Huguenots had enjoyed religious freedom under the Edict of Nantes. But in 1685 Louis revoked this edict and began persecution of the Huguenots in an effort to force their conversion to Catholicism.

12. Many thousands of Huguenots fled the country to escape Louis' persecutions. Because many of them were among the most prosperous individuals in France, this event weakened France economically.

13. After Colbert's death in 1683 France was plunged into debt by war. Louis and his court lived extravagantly in the palace he built at Versailles while many of the French people lived in poverty. This was one of the conditions which led to the French revolution.

14. What minister under Louis XIV helped develop the nation's economy to the point of self-sufficiency? (Mazarin) (Richelieu) (Jean-Baptiste Colbert)

15. Right. All over Europe, intellectual development had been growing since the Renaissance. Men were learning to observe the world around them more objectively than ever before, and their findings were readily made known through the use of the printing press.

16. Man saw the universe in a new light. The telescope was invented by Hans Lippershey in 1608 and was refined by Galileo the following year. The telescope made observation of the heavenly bodies more accurate. The Medieval world had accepted Aristotle's view that the earth was the center of the universe until the 16th century when Nicolaus Copernicus published the findings based on his observations.

17. One of the leading figures in 17th and 18th century science was Sir Isaac Newton in England. In addition to his experiments with color and light, Newton postulated the Law of Gravitation. Newton also set forth the laws of motion, including the law that for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

18. Man began to study the universe in much greater detail during the 17th century. What invention made this possible? (the microscope) (the telescope) (the printing press)

19. Yes. The laws of gravity and motion were formulated by what leading 18th century scientist? (Galileo) (Hans Lippershey) (Sir Isaac Newton)

20. Right. Medicine made much progress in the 17th century. The belief that four humors — blood, yellow bile, black bile, and phlegm — controlled all bodily functions was discarded by doctors for more modern beliefs.
21. Andreas Vesalius was among the first since the ancient Greeks to dissect the human body in hopes of learning more about it. William Harvey discovered that blood, pumped by the heart, circulated throughout the body; and as early as 1700, Anton Van Leeuwenhoek made a simple microscope with which he observed and described red blood cells and microorganisms.
22. Following Francis Bacon's formulations of the 16th century, most scientific principles were built upon mathematics. Rapid advances were made in math during the Reformation period. An Italian scientist, Geronimo Cardano, wrote a number of major works on arithmetic and algebra that set modern standards on the subject. Simon Stevin and John Napier developed systems using decimals and logarithms during the 16th century, and Rene Descartes developed analytic geometry.
23. Before the 17th century, how many substances were believed to regulate the health of an individual? (One) (Three) (Four)
24. Right. The Reformation scientists, following the philosophy of Francis Bacon, believed scientific principles should be based upon what? (mathematics) (observation) (the Bible)
25. Yes. The 16th and 17th centuries produced literary masterpieces. Each country developed its own literary style and a sense of nationalism developed through written works. The use of vernacular, the everyday language in which people speak, became a popular style of writing. Because of the printing press, literature was, for the first time, circulated to the masses and authors became widely read.
26. In England the use of vernacular in literature began during the Anglo-Saxon Period and continued through the Middle Ages. The most popular early English work entitled The Canterbury Tales was written by Geoffrey Chaucer in the 14th century. It was a collection of stories mostly in verse, and was popular with all classes of Middle-English people. Chaucer's work is still read and appreciated today.
27. The greatest age of English literature occurred during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. William Shakespeare, who wrote historical, tragic and comical works, is considered by most to be the greatest playwright in the English language. Other great English playwrights of the 16th century include Christopher Marlowe and Ben Jonson.
28. Although we now consider these English plays as classics, they were written especially for the common people of 16th century England. What is meant when a particular literary work is said to be written in the vernacular? (It's written in the language of the common people.) (It's a type of political satire.)
29. Yes. Which early English work was completed by Geoffrey Chaucer? (The Divine Comedy) (The Canterbury Tales) (Romeo and Juliet)



30. Yes. Before the 17th century, art and literature had consisted of a blending of classical and contemporary styles. During the 17th century, however, a "purity" of form and style was sought. Works that copied the classics exactly belonged to the school of Neoclassicism. Neoclassicism was very popular in France. Most English authors were in favor of a more contemporary style.

31. William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe and Ben Jonson were playwrights during the greatest age of English literature. Who was the ruler of England during this period? (Henry VIII) (King Richard III) (Queen Elizabeth)

32. Right. French literature had begun in earnest during the 16th century. The two most famous writers of this period had been inspired by ancient works although they did not imitate them.

Francois Rabelais wrote bawling, satirical comedies that appealed to the masses. Michel De Montaigne is credited with creating the modern essay.

33. The 17th century was the Age of Neoclassicism in France. Most art and literature were created for the ruling class, rather than for the common people. Pierre Corneille wrote plays that were influenced by Roman literature. Jean Racine adhered to the Greek concept of tragedy in his plays, and Jean Baptiste Moliere, the most popular French playwright, wrote political satires that were much like early Greek comedies in style and content.

34. What do we mean when we say that certain works of art and literature belong to the school of Neoclassicism? (contemporary in style) (influenced by early Greek and Roman works)

35. Right. Neoclassicism was more popular in France than in England. For whom was most of the art and literature in France created? (the kings and nobility) (the common people) (teachers and students)

36. Yes. Spain reached its height of literary production in the 16th century. One of its greatest playwrights was Lope De Vega. His various comedies and tragedies have particularly fine and realistic characterizations. Miguel de Cervantes, who wrote from 1567 to 1616, produced Don Quixote, which is considered a masterpiece of Western literature.

37. The 16th century Counter-reformation attempted to make the Church more dramatic and vivid for the congregation. It helped to produce a new style of architecture called Baroque that was used on chapels, altars, and domes to make them more spectacular. In Protestant countries such as England, the Baroque style never became very popular. In Italy, Austria and Spain, however, Baroque was featured on almost all 16th century churches.

38. One of the most famous classics of the Western world was written during the 16th century by Miguel de Cervantes of Spain. What was this work called? (Lope De Vega) (Don Quixote) (Las Arboles)

39. Yes. In order to make worship more appealing to the congregation the Catholic churches began to use a spectacular style of architecture. What was this called? (Neo-Classic) (Gothic) (Baroque)



40. Right. In this program you have studied the development of France into a strong and absolute monarchy during the 16th and 17th centuries as well as the intellectual development of Europe in science, art and literature following the Middle Ages. When we view the progress of man during this period, it is easy to understand why most historians look upon the 17th century as the starting point for our modern civilizations of today.

## The French Revolution

1. In this program you will study the French Revolution, its impact on other European nations, and the rise of a new and powerful figure in world history—Napoleon Bonaparte.
2. Once-powerful France began to decline in the late 18th century. Between 1788 and 1789, the French monarchy entered into a period of crisis. War, royal extravagance, reckless borrowing, inefficient taxation and short-sightedness of the ruling class had combined to empty the royal French treasury. There was widespread poverty across the land. Prices had risen because of crop failures, and a large number of wage earners were unemployed.
3. The French government hired a number of professional economists to solve the country's financial problems. The economists stated that the only way the government could raise money would be through taxation of the wealthy class. Louis XVI met with the nobles and asked that they tax themselves in order to save the government. The nobles rejected his request, however, and refused to give their money to the government.
4. The Parliament of France eventually tired of the inefficient government. But the King felt that Parliament was in a state of rebellion, and sent troops into the assembly. The French troops, however, refused to make arrests and a large mob of people formed in the streets of Paris in protest of the King and the old form of government. Clearly, some action had to be taken immediately to save the country from open revolt. What was the major weakness in the government of Louis XVI? (extravagance, unemployment, poverty) (military losses, a new war)
5. Yes. Economists hired by the French government believed that the French economy could be saved if what was done? (If the King resigned.) (If the wealthy class were taxed.) (If France borrowed money.)
6. Yes. On June 17, 1789, a governing body called the National Assembly was formed. It declared that it had sovereign power to act for the nation of France. The King's government was set aside. The French Revolution had begun.
7. The Assembly borrowed many of its ideas from the American Revolution of the 1770's. The French Revolution turned to a statement of general principles as a guide to reform. They drew up a Declaration of the Rights of Man, which was based on three principles: the right of men to private ownership of property, the right of men to certain basic freedoms, and the establishment of democratic rule by the people.
8. The National Assembly began to work on a long list of needed reforms. Exemption from taxation, feudal ownership, monopoly rights, distinctions of rank and vested interests were all stripped from the nobility. Church lands were confiscated and sold in parcels to impoverished peasantry. Many priests left the country as a result of this act. A constitution, written and approved in 1791, marked the end of the conservative phase of the French Revolution.

9. The power of Louis XVI to rule France ended in 1789 with the establishment of what revolutionary governmental body? (The Parliament) (The House of Lords) (The National Assembly)
10. Right. Among the reforms of the National Assembly were those that dealt with the vast amounts of land owned by the Church. Under the Assembly, what happened to church lands in France? (They were sold to the peasantry.) (They were given to the King.) (They were sold for back taxes.)
11. Yes. The radical phase of the French Revolution began in 1792. The mobs of Paris had organized into political clubs. These mobs roamed the streets of Paris, inflicting damage and death on all that disagreed with their philosophies. Thousands of people were called "enemies of the people" and were slaughtered. Terror ruled France during this phase of the Revolution.
12. In January, 1793, Louis XVI and his Queen, Marie Antoinette, were guillotined by the mobs. Early heroes of the mobs, such as Danton, St. Just, and Robespierre, were later executed by the same people they had once led. After the death of Robespierre, the people had no real leader. A dictatorship was established that ruled France until 1795.
13. A new constitution was written in 1795 which established a more conservative government in France. Power was divided between a legislature and a Directory, or Executive, of five members. Voting was restricted to property owners, age limits for holding office were raised, and two-thirds of the membership of the new legislature were drawn from leaders of the old government. Terrorism had made France suspicious of a pure democracy.
14. During the reign of terror which swept France, many people were executed. In 1793, the mobs executed which two French rulers? (King George, Queen Anne) (Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette) (Henry IV, Queen Elizabeth)
15. Yes. Following the writing of a new French constitution in 1795, France returned to a more stable form of government. How was power divided in the new government? (between a legislature and a Directory of 5 members) (between Parliament and the Courts) (between an executive and judicial branch)
16. Yes. The Directory ruled France from 1795 to 1799. During this time, the Directory so alienated the French people that they were ready for another revolution. Under the Directory, corruption was rampant in the government, and officials were bought by the nobility. A new currency was issued, which the people refused to use, and inflation was a major problem. England and Austria were sworn enemies of the new French government and a war seemed imminent.
17. On October 5, 1795, a Paris mob attacked the Directory and only the quick wit and ruthless orders of an artillery officer named Napoleon Bonaparte saved it. By this act, Napoleon Bonaparte began his march through history as the prototype of the modern dictator.
18. Napoleon married Josephine Beauharnais, a woman with great influence in the Directory. In 1796, he was given command of the French army in Italy. He defeated the Austrians and without the



consent of the Directory forced them to sign a peace agreement. Napoleon became a hero of the French people almost overnight. The Directory, however, was less pleased with Napoleon's popularity.

19. The Directory ruled France from 1795 to 1799. How popular was this government with the people of France? (They fully supported the Directory.) (The Directory alienated the people.)

20. Right. What famous French soldier saved the Directory from a French mob in 1795? (Napoleon Bonaparte) (Robespierre) (St. Just)

21. Yes. The French Directory was aware of Napoleon's popularity. When a campaign was begun against the British in Egypt, the Directory sent Napoleon to lead the army. They wished to get rid of him, if only temporarily. Napoleon was soundly defeated by the British fleet, under Lord Nelson, in the Battle of the Nile, and was trapped in Egypt.

22. While the battle of Egypt raged between French and British forces, a conspiracy to overthrow the Directory had grown up within the French government. Napoleon abandoned his army, sneaked out of Egypt and returned to Paris. He aided the conspiracy and in 1799, took armed possession of the state with the support of most of the French people. In this way Napoleon became the dictator of France.

23. Napoleon quickly dropped the guise of democracy that the Directory had hidden behind. He was elected Consul of France for life. Two years later, he became Emperor of France with the popular acceptance of the French population. Why did the French Directory send Napoleon to lead the army against Egypt? (They felt he could win.) (They wanted to get him out of the country.) (Because he knew the terrain.)

24. Yes. What kind of government did Napoleon establish in France? (communist) (democracy) (dictatorship)

25. Right. Napoleon began a military campaign that swept Europe. By 1810, Napoleon ruled France, the eastern half of Italy, Belgium, Holland, and the Rhineland. Indirectly, he controlled the German confederation, the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, the Kingdom of Italy, the Kingdom of Naples, Switzerland and the Kingdom of Spain.

26. Napoleon was so skilled in military strategy that even today he is studied in military academies. Factors responsible for his success include simple yet rapid actions, quick on the spot decision making, meticulous study of positions and alternatives, keen perception of the psychology of the opponent, judicious use of all information, rigid discipline and self-confidence.

27. Napoleon had gained an incredible amount of power in Europe in a very short time. In fact, France had become the leading military power almost overnight. And yet, within just a few years, between 1810 and 1815, the French empire under Napoleon crumbled into complete ruin.

28. During the first ten years under Napoleon, what happened to the French empire and its place as a European military power? (It took over much of Europe.) (It was defeated by Germany.) (It reduced its influence.)
29. Yes. Napoleon has emerged as one of the great figures of World History. Where would one most likely be taught the techniques and principles of Napoleon's campaigns today? (in trade school) (in military academies around the world) (in psychology classes)
30. Yes. Several factors served to bring about the collapse of Napoleon's empire. None was more important than England's resistance and her command of the seas. Napoleon hoped to choke off British trade with the continent by establishing a number of blockades. England then set up her own blockades on French ships and was able to enforce it, thus hurting France economically.
31. In addition, Napoleon began to enter into disastrous wars. In Spain, Napoleon's forces fought a guerrilla warfare that drained men and supplies and ended with no victor. In 1812, Napoleon marched into Russia and began similar warfare. By the time the bitter winter of 1812 had ended, Napoleon's campaign into Russia had cost him over 500,000 men.
32. Constant war exhausted the French both materially and spiritually. Although a few people were reaping war profits, most were burdened with heavy taxation and the loss of their loved ones. All of these factors contributed to Napoleon's defeat at Leipzig, Germany, in 1814 in the Battle of Nations.
33. After Napoleon's defeat, he was sent to Elba, an Italian island, in exile. He escaped, however, and began to reorganize his army. He went on a rampage across Europe that lasted until he was finally subdued in 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo, in Belgium. Once more he was sent into exile on the Island of St. Helena in the mid-Atlantic. He died there 6 years later.
34. What European power helped bring about the fall of Napoleon through its resistance and its command of the seas? (France) (England) (Russia)
35. Yes. What country did Napoleon attempt to conquer in 1812, losing one-half million men in the effort? (Egypt) (England) (Russia)
36. Right. Napoleon escaped from exile and began to reorganize his old army. His final defeat came in 1815 in what famous battle? (The Battle of Waterloo) (The Battle of Nations) (The Battle of Bunker Hill)
37. Yes. After Napoleon's fall, many countries that had been controlled by the French made their bid for freedom. Indeed, in the early part of the 19th century, it seemed as if revolution was sweeping the whole world. The Greeks, with British assistance, overthrew the Turkish Empire. The Spanish colonies in South America made their bid for independence, and in 1848, France revolted against the rule of King Charles X.
38. Most revolutions of this period can be traced to the impact of French rule. The French Revolution had inspired freedom-loving people to unite against oppressive government. And the organizing

influence of Napoleon, the dictator, had driven many countries into a frenzy of nationalism based on their own desires for constructive change.

9. What sweeping changes occurred around the world in the early 19th century as a direct result of the French Revolution and the dictatorship of Napoleon? (world peace) (world stability) (a series of evolutions)

10. Right. In this program you have studied the causes of the French Revolution and have seen how this movement, born in a spirit of freedom, deteriorated into confusion and resulted in the dictatorship of Napoleon. In the years that followed, the dictatorship of Napoleon inspired many men in their bid for absolute governmental power.



## The Industrial Revolution

1. In this program you will see how the technological advances of the 18th century radically changed almost every aspect of Western civilization. The Industrial Revolution, which began in England, soon engulfed the rest of Europe as well as the United States.
2. While the French Revolution was transforming the spiritual and political life of Western man, an Industrial Revolution was taking place that was to transform his material life. In the 1700's a new power source was found that eventually changed all industry. This was the steam engine, the first important source of power that was automatic and independent of muscle power.
3. The Industrial Revolution gradually made itself felt in the political, economic, social and cultural life of man. It influenced many historical movements which occurred after 1850. What invention, known as the first automatic power source made the Industrial Revolution possible? (the steam engine) (the windmill) (atomic power)
4. Yes. No nation in history has possessed a monopoly on science and invention; therefore, the causes for the Industrial Revolution were international. Historically, however, it was England that gave leadership to the movement which changed the forces of industry so greatly.
5. England led the Industrial Revolution for several reasons. First, the movement required a tremendous outlay of investment capital. During the 17th and 18th centuries Englishmen had grown rich in commerce and agriculture, and the Bank of England had become the strongest financial institution in the world. The English had the capital necessary for industrial expansion and were willing to use it in that fashion.
6. In addition to capital, an ample labor force was also available. The English population had grown steadily during the 1700's, with much of this growth occurring in the cities. Consequently, when the first factories were built, there was an adequate supply of willing workers.
7. How did the economic situation in England contribute to the establishment of the Industrial Revolution? (England had large amounts of investment capital.) (England could borrow the money it needed.)
8. Yes. More or less by accident, a number of important inventions appeared in England at an opportune time. The most important, the steam engine, was invented in 1717 by Thomas Newcomen. In 1769 James Watt patented an improved, more efficient steam engine. By 1785, Watt's engine was being widely used.
9. A number of inventions in the textile industry, such as the "spinning jenny" and the "flying shuttle" made mass production possible. Other new labor-saving machines were introduced rapidly. Which European country led the Industrial Revolution? (Germany) (France) (England)

10. Right. Why was the social situation in England conducive to the establishment of the Industrial Revolution? (All Englishmen knew how to run machines.) (England had a large urban population to work in factories.)
11. Right. England also had the natural resources, such as coal, iron and water power, that were necessary in the early stage of the Industrial Revolution. In addition, England's good roads and sea-ports were an asset to the business and marketing activities that were essential if large industries were to be maintained.
12. The Industrial Revolution spread from England slowly. In 1850, the principal means of livelihood in the Western world was still agriculture and it was not until 1870 that industry began to make a greater economic contribution.
13. The Industrial Revolution was slow in spreading for several reasons. In the early 1800's, Europe was still recovering from the wars with Napoleon. Most countries lacked the elements to establish large-scale industry. And in the United States, the wide stretches of free lands drew people away from the cities and tied up capital in agriculture.
14. The Industrial Revolution began in England. How quickly did it spread across Europe and across the sea to America? (like wildfire) (rather slowly)
15. Right. What was one of the primary factors that slowed down the spread of the Industrial Revolution in the United States during the mid-1800's? (Indian warfare) (Free lands kept people away from the cities) (A lack of natural resources)
16. Yes. The Industrial Revolution has been divided by historians into four distinct stages. The first stage lasted from 1750 to 1850. During this period raw materials were discovered and ways to process them were found. New ways to use the steam engine were tried and some factories were built.
17. The second stage of the Industrial Revolution lasted from 1850 to 1900. While productive inventiveness continued at a rapid pace, other factors, including labor and capital became more important. To reduce labor costs and the growing threat of labor organizations, manufacturers began to invest in machines that break the production process into smaller steps and reduce the need for skilled laborers.
18. During the third stage, which began in 1900, mass production became a way of life. And during this time, the chemist became an important part of industry. It was the responsibility of the chemist to discover new uses for old resources and to develop synthetic products which could be substituted for natural materials.
19. With the discovery of nuclear power, following World War II, a fourth stage of the Industrial Revolution began. This stage brought the physicist closer to industry. Today, we are probing the peaceful uses of atomic energy in areas of medical research, agricultural production, new sources of energy and in other fields.
20. The third stage of the Industrial Revolution began in 1900. What kind of scientist came out of



this third stage to discover new material uses and synthetic resources for industry? (chemist) (physicist) (biologist)

21. Yes. The fourth stage of the Industrial Revolution began shortly after World War II with the discovery of what power source? (petroleum) (nuclear power) (gasoline)

22. Yes. The Industrial Revolution brought many social changes. Manufacturing became a way of life which centralized the labor force around factories. Increased dependence of the labor force upon the machine for a livelihood resulted in more impersonal relations between workers and employees.

23. Economically, most countries enjoyed booms as a result of the Industrial Revolution. Increased production, expanding commerce, accumulated capital, national corporations and new kinds of business were all direct results of the Revolution.

24. The Industrial Revolution eventually resulted in a higher standard of living. Urban areas grew as more workers moved into factory areas. Although workers became better paid, increased wages did not fully offset the problems of urban life, such as crime and disease.

25. What was the effect of the Industrial Revolution upon the economy of most participating countries? (economy suffered) (there was little effect) (economy boomed)

26. Right. What urban problems did the Industrial Revolution help to concentrate? (disease and crime) (lower birth rate, lower pay scales) (war, unemployment)

27. Yes. Many people in our modern society think of the Industrial Revolution as a period of much inhumanity. This is partially true. The working man was often treated cruelly during the early days of the development of industry. However, as an agricultural worker in pre-industrial society he was often treated no better.

28. During the 18th and early 19th centuries, some skilled workers resisted the introduction of the factory system. Factory processes replaced skilled craftsmen with less-skilled operators engaged in repetitive, specialized tasks that were both fatigueing and boring. Skilled workers sometimes became "factory wreckers"; destroying new machines in an effort to disrupt the new systems, and to return to production by hand.

29. Workers were often justified in their protest of factories. Working conditions were often very poor, compared to today's. Factories were built with few provisions for the health or safety of the employee in matters of ventilation, lighting or personal comfort.

30. There were few fringe benefits available to the early factory worker. Unemployment compensation or protection, retirement benefits and compensation for disabilities received while on the job were not required by law. How did many skilled workers feel about the factory system during the early days of the Industrial Revolution? (They were happy with it.) (They were unhappy with the use of machines.) (There were no skilled workers.)



31. Yes. The conditions in the homes of factory workers were often terrible. Their houses were poor by today's standards, and lacked modern sanitary facilities. What were working conditions in early factories usually like? (poor) (pleasant) (adequate)
32. Yes. Since there were still no laws to regulate school attendance, the child continued to be an important source of labor in the early factories. Children as young as six years of age were put to work for low wages and often worked 14 to 16 hours a day.
33. Many people protested these early conditions. Novelists like Charles Dickens and George Eliot, politicians such as William Gladstone, social workers and others did much to inform the public and bring about labor reforms.
34. England was the first country to pass laws which protected the worker. Between 1802 and 1860, dozens of laws were passed that reduced the hours of labor, established safety codes and protected women and children from labor abuses.
35. What was the role of children in the early days of the Industrial Revolution? (Children were too young to work.) (Children were treated well.) (Child labor was abused.)
36. Right. Between 1802 and 1860 which country passed a series of laws protecting workers? (England) (United States) (Russia)
37. Yes. Out of the abuses of the Industrial Revolution came the political philosophy of socialism... Socialism advocates a form of ownership and control of the means of production by workers, through their government, instead of by a class of owners called capitalists. England, Germany, and the United States were all influenced by the socialists during the latter part of the 19th century.
38. The most famous leader of the socialist movement was Karl Marx. Marx was later to write, along with Frederick Engels, The Communist Manifesto. He advocated both peaceful and violent waging of "class wars" to overthrow capitalism in industrial nations. This philosophy was later modified to meet the policies of the Russian Communist government during the 20th century. Many features of socialism have been adopted by Eastern European governments, and by other countries such as Britain and Sweden.
39. What political movement, led by such philosophers as Karl Marx, was born out of the abuses of the Industrial Revolution? (theocracy) (democracy) (socialism)
40. Right. In this program, we have studied the development and results of the Industrial Revolution. Out of the Revolution came most of the problems with which man is grappling today, such as automation, congested urban areas, pollution, labor movements and the economic and social welfare of the underprivileged.

## European National Trends (1815 – 1915)

1. In this program, you will examine the growth and history of the major European countries during the 19th and early 20th centuries. You will see how these countries developed modern national trends that were later to set the stage for the First World War.
2. The most democratic country in Europe at the beginning of the 19th century was England. Even England, however, was far from being truly democratic. Until 1884, most English men were not allowed to vote. Women were not allowed to vote in England until well after World War I, and the House of Lords was much more powerful than the House of Commons during this time.
3. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, the British Empire expanded and fought wars to secure and maintain her colonies. In order to regain and secure new trading rights, the "Opium War" was fought in 1839 with China. In order to open trade, India was made into a royal colony, and later, the Crimean War was fought with Russia to establish British control over the Mediterranean. In Africa, the Empire took control of Egypt and the Suez Canal.
4. At the beginning of the 19th century, England had the honor of being the most democratic country in Europe. How democratic was it? (pure democracy) (not very democratic; few could vote) (absolute monarchy)
5. Yes. From 1837 until 1901, Queen Victoria ruled Great Britain. During this period, often referred to as the Victorian Age, the British Empire reached new heights. By 1915, Britain ruled or controlled almost one-quarter of the globe, which included about one-quarter of the world's population.
6. Across the Channel in France, the establishment of democracy was slow because of corruption in the government and the tendency of kings to control the country. In 1848, a revolution overthrew the Monarch and set up a provisional government under Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, a nephew of Napoleon I. Louis Napoleon restored France to prosperity and used surplus funds to modernize Paris and subsidize French art.
7. Perhaps the dreams of glory Louis inherited from his uncle convinced him to start a series of wars to gain new land. During the 1860's, France extended its control over Algeria, Indo-China, Mexico and many Pacific islands. Waging of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, however, led to the eventual overthrow of Louis Napoleon and the establishment of the Third French Republic.
8. The Third French Republic was the longest lasting of the French governments. It rose out of a revolution known as the Paris Commune, an effort of the workers, intellectuals and Socialists to seize the government of France. This new government closely resembled the legislative body of England. The Third Republic lasted well into the 20th century.
9. A French Revolution in 1848 established the Second Republic and gave all Frenchmen the right to vote. They elected Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to a four-year term. What was the major contribution



of Louis Napoleon as the head of the French government? (He conquered England.) (He conquered Germany.) (He restored France to prosperity; modernized Paris.)

10. Right. Which government was the longest lasting of the French governments? (Louis Napoleon's) (Third Republic) (Paris Commune)

11. Yes. To the southeast, the country of Italy was only a geographic expression in 1815. Sicily ruled the southern half of the Italian boot. The Pope owned and ruled a vast domain in central Italy known as the Papal States. Princes ruled other sections of the central area, and Austria included the northern area. Essentially, there was no Italian nation.

12. As early as 1820, the unification of Italy was attempted, but failed. A youth movement called "Young Italy", led by Giuseppe Mazzini, attempted to establish a free democratic society in the 1840's. It was defeated by the troops of Louis Napoleon who had come to Italy to support the Pope.

13. In the 1860's, Louis Napoleon went to war against Austria and took with him one of the strongest foreign powers in Italy. Giuseppe Garibaldi led a small army, called the "red shirts", against the army of southern Sicily. He was successful in recovering all of the land in Italy claimed by Sicily. By 1861, Italy had finally become a united country.

14. By the 1860's, the people who lived on the peninsula of Italy had an essentially common language and culture. In what condition was Italy in 1815? (largest country in southern Europe) (slightly larger than England) (divided by other countries)

15. Right. In 1860, Giuseppe Garibaldi led a small army against Sicily. He defeated Sicily and succeeded in uniting Italy. What was Garibaldi's army called? (Red Shirts) (White Shirts) (Mafia)

16. Yes. Germany, once composed of more than 300 small states, was as divided as Italy at the beginning of the 19th century. In spite of this fragmentation, the German people had achieved considerable greatness in philosophy, poetry and music. Germans spoke a common tongue, shared a common history and practiced many common customs and time-honored traditions.

17. But there were many obstacles to German unification. Austria tried to prevent Germany from uniting. There was religious dissension between the Protestant north and Catholic south. There were grave social and political differences between the autocratic north and the more liberal south. Economically, the agricultural East seldom agreed with the more industrialized states of West Germany. Only a great statesman could unify these states into a great nation.

18. The statesman who unified Germany was Otto von Bismark. While Minister of Prussia in 1862, Bismark began to expand the army of the German states until it became first-rate. Bismark then began a series of successful wars against France and Austria that economically boosted and unified Germany with a common national spirit. The unification of Germany was completed in 1871 when Kaiser Wilhelm I became the first emperor of the new German empire.



19. How was Germany organized in 1800? (into one large state) (into many small states) (into Austrian Empire)

20. Yes. Through a series of campaigns, Germany became a unified country. What great statesman unified the German states while he held the title of Chief Minister of Prussia? (Louis Napoleon) (Karl Marx) (Otto von Bismark)

21. Right. In 1815 Russia was the largest state in Europe, with the greatest mixture of people. There were Russians, Ukrainians, Poles, Rumanians, Finns, Letts, Germans, Lithuanians, Tartars and Mongols. The prevailing religion of Russia was still Greek Orthodox, but there were also Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews, Mohammedans and Buddhists. More than 90% of the Russian people were serfs, attached permanently to the land.

22. Throughout the 19th century, Russians were ruled by tsars, the most absolute rulers on the Continent. The tsars produced the most corrupt bureaucracy on the Continent, with burdensome taxes, wars, and bitter persecution of minorities. Throughout the 19th century, Russian intellectuals considered ways to overthrow the tsarist rule. This was not accomplished until the 20th century.

23. During the nineteenth century, European nations began to establish this national identity. Which country was the largest state in Europe at the beginning of the 19th century? (Germany) (Austria) (Russia)

24. Right. Russia felt a need to expand for reasons of trade and commerce. In 1853, Russia attacked Turkey and began the Crimean War. Turkey was aided by France and England, and Russia was defeated. But years later Russia again attacked Turkey and won. In 1912, Russia began a series of small wars with the Balkan States which led, in part, to World War I.

25. During the 19th century, Russia was ruled by absolute monarchs whose bureaucracy was the most corrupt in all of Europe. What were these Russian rulers called? (Kaisers) (Tartars) (Tsars)

26. Right. Austria-Hungary had the second-greatest mixture of nationalities in Europe. Austria was inhabited by German-speaking people, while Hungary was made up of a race called Magyars. There were also large groups of Italians, Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Serbs, Croats, Yugoslavs, and Romanians. Each of these nationalities had its own tongue, history, customs, traditions and religions. Only by force could these people ever be united into a single state.

27. In 1866, Austria and Hungary made an agreement to establish joint rule. Many nationalities in both countries opposed this forced nationalism. In Austria, all nationalities were given a certain amount of freedom to maintain their own national and religious differences. In Hungary, all minority groups were suppressed by force when necessary. For the most part, the Austria-Hungarian Empire did not have the support of the people it ruled.

28. What was probably the greatest difficulty in uniting people within the Austria-Hungarian Empire? (too few people) (too many different kinds of people) (The people were all Italian.)

29. Yes. Encouraged by the Russians, the Slavs in Austria-Hungary began to strive for national independence. Independent Slavic nations such as Serbia began efforts to unite with the Serbs within Austria-Hungary. These Serbian-Austro-Hungarian complications were later to be the spark that started the First World War in 1914. Out of the Austria-Hungarian Empire eventually emerged the states of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Poland and a part of Italy.
30. In Spain, a monarchy continued. Liberal movements within the country had resulted in a more liberal constitution. However, although all males in Spain were allowed to vote by the end of the 19th century, true democracy was not a reality because of the high rate of illiteracy among the people.
31. The final blow to Spain as a world power was delivered by the United States of America in 1898. In the Spanish-American War, Spain lost Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. This crushed the last of Spain's overseas strength. Spain never regained its status as a world leader.
32. In Spain, a monarchy continued throughout the 19th century. Why was real democracy impossible? (Most of the people were illiterate.) (Most of the people were Communists.) (The King was a Republican.)
33. Yes. During the 1500's Spain was called the "mistress of the world and the queen of the ocean". But during the 1600's, Spanish power began to decline steadily. The final blow to Spain as a world power was delivered by what country in 1898? (England) (United States) (France)
34. Yes. The most democratic of the smaller European states was Switzerland. In 1874, this nation was the first to adopt the practice of the referendum, a means by which the people could pass legislation directly. In 1891, the initiative, a means by which the people could introduce legislation by petition, was adopted.
35. To the north, Denmark did not become fully democratic until King Christian IX's power was curbed in 1901 by two laws. One law made the upper house of the legislature elective, and another extended the vote to more people. In 1905, Norway proclaimed its independence from Sweden. Both countries were to permit universal male suffrage by 1907.
36. Which European country was the first to use the democratic principles of the initiative and the referendum? (Norway) (Sweden) (Switzerland)
37. Right. On the eve of the First World War, it appeared that western civilization had progressed a long way. Everywhere in Europe, even in Russia, the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity were finding concrete expression in the spread of suffrage, of parliamentary government, and of the basic freedoms of speech, press, assembly and petition. Which northern European country declared its independence from Sweden in 1905 and shortly thereafter became democratic? (Russia) (Norway) (Denmark)
38. Yes. Most of Europe had at last separated church and state affairs. Free public education was expanding as the demand for literacy made itself felt. Many nations were experimenting with forms of

social security first introduced by Bismark in Germany. Labor was winning collective bargaining rights and making itself felt as a political force through unions and political parties.

39. Which European country introduced to the industrial world the concept of social security for its citizens? (Germany) (United States) (England)

40. Yes. In this program, you have seen how the major powers of Europe emerged and developed during the 19th century. Out of this great expansion, the scene was being set for the emergence of the first great war the world had ever known. . .World War One.



## Imperialism and World War I

1. This program will discuss the practice of foreign expansion called imperialism, and how this practice was to develop into one of the major causes of World War I. This program will deal particularly with Europe's reaction to the First World War.
2. Imperialism, or empire-building, is as old as recorded history. Just as the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans attempted to expand their boundaries, so did the more powerful of the European nations during the 18th and 19th centuries. After 1871, Europe entered into a vigorous phase of overseas expansion often referred to as the "New Imperialism".
3. Today the term imperialism is often used as an epithet, since the Free World professes belief in self-rule; but imperialism still exists in various forms. There are four basic forms of imperialistic control. One form is the colony, in which a powerful nation openly rules an undeveloped area as a possession. It practices direct political control over the people and resources of the undeveloped land.
4. In the protectorate form of imperialism, a powerful nation rules the undeveloped land by indirect political control. There is a native government in the controlled area, but his government is under the control of the powerful nation. All decisions of the local government must be approved by the powerful nation.
5. By using its influence and money, the larger and more powerful country in a protectorate system is able to exert indirect political control. What form of imperialism allows a country to practice direct political control over another territory? (colony) (protectorate) (capitalism)
6. Yes. An imperialistic nation might also lend money to a less-developed country and in return receive certain concessions. This could give the powerful country exclusive control over a particular natural resource within another country. For instance, a large nation that is industrially developed may sign an agreement with a small undeveloped nation to mine, process and export a particular mineral. For this service, the smaller nation will promise not to sell or allow other nations to develop that mineral.
7. The fourth and most common form of imperialism is the "sphere of influence". Political imperialism based on spheres of influence allows a powerful nation to control indirectly much of the government of a smaller country by economically helping or hindering its commerce. The large country may give financial or military aid to the smaller country or simply encourage trade by establishing low import duties for its products.
8. Imperialism is a method of extending a nation's power or control either over the country itself or merely over some of its resources. What form of imperialism might exercise control mainly over a particular resource a country might have? (protectorate) (colony) (concession)
9. Right. By the end of World War I, a new form of imperialism became popular. A large country

would have indirect political control over a smaller country through direct economic control. What is this most common form of imperialism? (capitalism) (spheres of influence) (colony)

10. Yes. Africa of the 19th century became the object of European imperialism. The first use of private imperialism in Africa occurred in 1878 when Leopold II of Belgium convinced Belgian bankers to underwrite the International Congo Association, a private venture in the purchase of Congo land for the exploitation of rubber resources. African chiefs agreed to the development of vast regions for small payments.

11. When word of the Congo company reached other European nations, a land rush began. German and French investors began to buy African land in hope of discovering valuable resources. Until well into the 20th century, much of Africa was owned by private corporations. A report of the nearly-slave labor conditions in the African mines and plantations finally forced the Belgian government to take over the Congo as a territorial possession.

12. Conflict seemed certain between the various European nations as they sought to obtain more and more African land. The British soon found themselves in dispute with the Dutch, French and Germans. Italy found itself at war with the natives in North Africa. After a number of battles and broken agreements, the European powers had moved closer to the beginning of World War I.

13. Imperialism in Africa really began in earnest in 1878 when a private corporation "bought" the Congo. Which European country did this corporation represent? (Germany) (Belgium) (England)

14. Yes. How did the imperialistic movement in Africa lead the European nations closer to the beginning of World War I? (European nations banded together to save the Congo.) (European nations disputed over African land.)

15. Right. International tension was also multiplied by imperialism on the Asian continent. Conquest of Far Eastern countries had begun in the 16th century during the era of discovery and exploration. It had continued for almost four hundred years without meeting any serious resistance.

16. By the late 19th century virtually all the Pacific islands had been gathered into Western hands. The Dutch controlled the East Indies, the Germans had the Carolines, and the Americans controlled the Philippines, Guam, Samoa, and other small atolls. England had made a colony of India. The Russians had moved into Siberia and the French had established colonies in Indo-China.

17. China was to become the focal point for both eastern and western imperialism. In 1895, Japan attacked China and forced a split of this giant country. Soon Germany, France and England had moved in to set up interests in China for themselves. Japan was to remain longer in China and become the most powerful imperialists there, because the western countries were forced to recall their Far Eastern forces for protection during World War I.

18. European nations gained political control over a number of nations and created colonies in Asia, Africa and the Western Hemisphere. How early had Asian territory come under the control of West-



ern nations? (16th century) (18th century) (20th century)

19. Yes. Which great Asian nation was attacked and divided by Japan, England, Germany and France in the late 19th century? (India) (China) (Siberia)

20. Yes. There were several basic causes for World War I. Among them were: the rival ambitions among the Western powers for imperialist holdings, excessive nationalistic pride, the armaments race that developed in the face of political and economic rivalry, and the struggle of suppressed peoples for independence.

21. Among the other reasons for World War I was the geopolitical drive to control the world's natural resources and the absence of any effective world organization that might have prevented war through peaceful settlement of disputes.

22. The act which caused the outbreak of World War I occurred in Sarajevo, Bosnia, when the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated by a member of a secret society for the creation of a greater Serbia. On July 28, 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia. The fight had begun. Why was World War I not prevented by a world peace organization like the United Nations? (The peace organization tried, but failed.) (There was no effective world peace organization.)

23. Right. War had begun due to several basic causes. What event sparked the outbreak of World War I? (sinking of the battleship "Maine") (assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria) (fall of the Alamo)

24. Yes. Russia had long supported Serbia, and when Austria declared war on Serbia, Russia began to mobilize her troops. Germany warned Russia to cease mobilizing and when Russia refused, Germany declared war on Russia. France was displeased with Germany's declaration of war and threatened to help Russia. On August 3, 1914, Germany marched through Belgium, a neutral country, on her way to fight France. England declared war on Germany in protest of the invasion of Belgium.

25. From 1914 to 1918, the greatest war in history, to that date, was fought. Before it was over, thirty nations had become participants, 65,000,000 men bore arms, 8,500,000 soldiers were killed, 29,000,000 were wounded, a countless number of civilians were killed and some \$200 billion had been spent.

26. In the beginning of the war, it appeared the well equipped and trained German armies would sweep across Europe. But the war settled down to a long stalemate fought in "no-man's lands" from fixed trenches along the western front in France and Belgium. The Allies, France, England, and later, the United States and Italy, had few successful counter-attacks against the Germans and Austrians.

27. By the end of World War I, thirty nations had become involved. Which were the first two countries to declare war upon each other? (Austria and Serbia) (Germany and France) (England and France)



28. Yes. World War I was characterized by a particular type of warfare. How was most of World War I fought along the western front in France and Belgium? (using a horse cavalry) (with ships and Marines) (from fixed trenches)

29. Right. Only in one direction did the Germans meet with any real success. In 1917, the German armies attacked and held Russia. A revolution was going on in Russia and the Bolsheviks, who had taken over the government, immediately decided to seek peace with Germany. In 1918, Russia formally withdrew from World War I by signing the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

30. Probably the major reason that Germany did not finally win World War I was the entry of the United States on the side of France and England in 1917. Provoked by submarine warfare, sabotage, plots with Mexico and German threats, America declared war on April 6, 1917 and was effective in turning the tide.

31. By 1918, the entry of men and material from America gave the Allied powers, under the command of French General Ferdinand Foch, the strength to mount a final offensive. It broke the German lines and forced the Germans to sue for peace on November 11, 1918.

32. During the final months of the war, the fortunes of Germany were reversed. Germany, however, was never really in a strong position during the war. The only real military success of Germany came in 1917 when Germany attacked and held a powerful nation. What nation was this? (Britain) (Russia) (Spain)

33. Yes. On January 18, 1919, the Allies met in Versailles, France, to decide the fate of their conquered enemies. Woodrow Wilson represented the United States. Lloyd George of England, Clemenceau of France and Orlando of Italy were the European Allied leaders. What major factor was probably responsible for Germany not winning World War I? (English marksmen) (entry of Canada in the war) (entry of U.S., joining the Allies)

34. Right. For the most part, Wilson was interested in working out a treaty that would insure lasting world peace; one that would include a league of nations. But the European leaders seemed more interested in making the peace a vengeful and profitable one at the expense of the conquered nations.

35. Germany was forced to give back all the land it had seized during the war. The Allies then stripped Germany of all military power and made it submit to occupation of its territory in order to ensure enforcement of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Germany was declared guilty of starting the war and was therefore made to bear the expense of repairing the damage.

36. In exchange for many concessions to the nationalist and imperialist aims of the victorious Allied powers, Wilson demanded that Article I of the Versailles treaty be a covenant for a League of Nations to which all the victorious powers would belong and to which would be given sufficient power to stop all future wars.

37. Reparation costs of World War I ran to some \$60 billion. Who was made to bear the expense of repairing the damages done by World War I? (League of Nations) (Germany) (all the Axis countries)
38. Yes. In earlier centuries, several proposals had been drawn up aimed at establishing some kind of international organization. In what document is the League of Nations proposed and its purposes set forth? (Treaty of Versailles) (U.S. Constitution) (Magna Carta)
39. Yes. The League of Nations was established as a peace keeping force. It consisted of a World Assembly, a World Court, and other agencies to ensure world peace. In 1919, it seemed that the terrible ordeal of World War I had taught the world a lesson. Disarmament conferences met, new countries were formed and imperialism began to decline. Perhaps peace would finally be achieved.
40. In this program, you have seen how imperialism spread across the globe and became one of the major causes of World War I. Man's hopes were high in 1919 that the world would never again face such a terrible ordeal, but in less than 20 years, the earth was to witness a still greater battle among the nations. . . World War II was approaching.

## World War II and the Cold War

1. This program deals with the Communist, Fascist and Nazi political parties which emerged in Europe after the First World War. You will see that many democratic countries grew weak, and how a combination of circumstances led to World War II and an era of Cold War between the East and West.
2. A number of very strong political parties and governments began to form during and after World War I. The most powerful of these forces were often unfriendly toward the Allies, resenting the advantages taken by European Allied countries in the post WW I years. During World War I the Tsar of Russia was overthrown and a liberal democratic state had been set up with the help of Bolshevik Communist soldiers.
3. The democratic state of Russia was overthrown within a year by the Communists. In 1918, a dictatorship was established under the leadership of Nicolai Lenin, Leon Trotsky and Joseph Stalin. A secret police and revolutionary tribunal was established for the purpose of repressing opposition to the Communist Party in Russia.
4. The Tsar of Russia was overthrown in 1917. Although a democratic state was planned, the country was soon in the dictatorial control of what political party? (Communist) (Nazi) (Republican)
5. Yes. At first, the Allies felt threatened by the Bolshevik Communists. In 1918, the Allies dispatched an international force to aid the "White Russians", or Democratic Party, in their effort to start a counter-revolution; but this failed. Meanwhile, the Communists invited foreign countries to invest in Russian industry. This act calmed many European fears and by 1924 Communist Russia was officially recognized by Great Britain, France and Italy.
6. In order to increase the productivity of state-owned industries by mechanization and electrification, Russia, under Joseph Stalin, began a series of "Five-Year Plans" in 1928. The Five-Year Plans slowly improved Russian economy and standard of living, but utilized much of the energies of the people for the defense of the country. Although a severe famine in 1934 set Russia back to some extent, by 1941 the country was more productive than it had ever been.
7. When Russia fell under the control of the Communists, many of the Allies felt threatened. Russia, however, calmed the fears of many European nations. What did Russia invite these nations to do? (become Communist) (invest in Russian industry) (surrender)
8. Yes. Protestors in Russia could find no effective means of expression once the Communists had imposed their dictatorship. To suppress the opposition Stalin began a program called the "Great Purge" in which he eliminated all real or suspected threats to his power by having the prisoners either shot or sent to labor camps. He also staged "trials" called "purge trials" at which those arrested, many of them Communist leaders, were forced to confess to "crimes against the people". The "Purge" and staged "trials" became an institution by which Joseph Stalin ruthlessly eliminated potential rivals.



9. In 1936, the Communist Party issued a Constitution and a Bill of Rights that was designed to disguise the dictatorship in Russia. In reality, however, there was no change for the Russian people. In Soviet elections only one party was permitted, and only members of the Communist Party could be elected to a high office.
10. In 1921, Lenin put into effect the New Economic Policy to strengthen Russia's economy. By the mid-1920's this program had served its purpose and was replaced by Joseph Stalin's "Five-Year Plans". What was their purpose? (recruit more Communists in Europe) (an installment credit plan) (increase productivity in state-owned industries)
11. Right. How many national political parties were allowed on an election ballot in Communist Russia? (one) (two) (any number which qualified)
12. Yes. Meanwhile, in Italy, Benito Mussolini came into power on October 28, 1922. With a private army called the Black Shirts, Mussolini seized the government without any real opposition. He then set about establishing a Fascist dictatorship that was to last for twenty years. Fascism is nominal capitalism which is actually state-controlled.
13. Once in power, Mussolini repressed opposition and civil liberties, ruled by terror and secret police, resorted to political assassination and prepared Italy for a series of wars. Propaganda and militarization strongly affected education, and the youth of Italy were organized as young soldiers and taught absolute obedience to the dictatorship.
14. The economy of Italy grew under Mussolini. Industry and transportation were improved. Mussolini was more interested, however, in conflict with foreign powers which controlled territories in Europe and Africa. He held particular hatred for England and France. When World War II came, Italy was ready to seize control of the Mediterranean in the name of the dictator. What was the private army of Mussolini called? (The Vests) (Red Shirts) (Black Shirts)
15. Right. Mussolini favored strict government control of labor and industry. After Mussolini came to power in 1922, what did the Italian government become? (Communist dictatorship) (Fascist dictatorship) (Democracy)
16. Yes. During the 1930's, the government of Germany had broken down as a result of a world depression and growing unrest among both liberal and conservative voices. In 1933, Adolph Hitler and his private army, called the Brown Shirts, put the Nazi Party into control of the German people. (Nazi stands for National Socialist.)
17. Adolph Hitler was a master of propaganda. He exploited every German grievance by blaming them upon a few scapegoats, such as the Treaty of Versailles, the Jews, and the German need for more land. He spoke of the glory of war. Most German people later said they had little idea that the false and vicious doctrines of Hitler would soon become the law of the land and fill furnaces with the bodies of more than 6,000,000 people.

18. In 1934, Hitler became Der Fuhrer, leader of Germany. The German state became completely totalitarian. Industry, labor, and the arts were organized in a fashion similar to those of Mussolini's Italy. War production was immediately begun in preparation for a series of adventures to test the democracies' will to resist, and eventually to power a bid for world conquest. German freedom disappeared and the Gestapo and storm troopers combined to produce absolute control by terror.
19. In 1933, Hitler overthrew the constitution and began to create his dictatorship. When Hitler became Fuhrer in 1934, what political party became dominant? (Communist Party) (Fascist Party) (Nazi Party)
20. Right. The Nazis called their government the "Third Reich". They set out to control all communication outlets and planned to conquer other countries in order to acquire "living space". What was Hitler's private army called? (Red Shirts) (Brown Shirts) (White Shirts)
21. Yes. What had happened to the democracies since World War I? In 1921, and again in 1931, they suffered depressions of unparalleled dimensions. England, in particular, found that, economically, she was slipping into the place of a second rate power in the face of American and Japanese competition. Unemployment, exhaustion of native resources, mounting taxes, and strikes all affected the democracies in Europe.
22. The United States withdrew from the arena of international responsibility and entered into a period of attempted isolationism during the 1920's. America rejected the League of Nations and refused to enter the World Court that Woodrow Wilson had proposed. After the United States withdrew from European affairs, many democratic countries found themselves at the mercy of all the powerful dictators. What was the economic condition of most European democracies after the end of World War I? (They suffered serious depressions.) (They were all rich and powerful.)
23. Yes. A new wave of imperialism began to sweep the world. In 1931, Japan overran Manchuria and the Germans began to build up their military strength along the French border. In Spain, General Franco, with the help of Italy and Germany, overthrew the Spanish Republic and set up a Fascist state. In 1936, Mussolini began an assault on Ethiopia, and in 1939 took over Albania. No one halted these open acts of aggression. What was the attitude of the United States during the 1920's and '30's toward the European democracies? (protected them) (invaded them) (withdrew responsibility)
24. Right. The first hint of a new world war occurred in August, 1939. Russia and Germany announced that they had signed a non-aggression pact. This shocked the democracies, since Russia and Germany had always been enemies. Actually the non-aggression pact was an agreement to conquer Poland and divide it between Stalin and Hitler. On September 1, 1939, Hitler attacked Poland. France and England immediately came to Poland's rescue and the Second World War began.
25. Poland fell to Hitler in five weeks. Russia attacked and conquered Finland. By April, 1940, the



Nazis overran Denmark and Norway. The British attempted to stop Hitler but were soundly defeated. By July, 1940, Hitler had taken France and had begun to bomb English cities. The British put up a stiff fight under the leadership of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, but they had no allies to aid them.

26. Italy formally entered the war on the side of the Germans by attacking British positions in North Africa. The Japanese had begun to advance across Southeast Asia toward India in a joint military operation with the Germans. In all of Europe, only England seemed strong enough to hold out against the Nazi War Machine. France, so important in the First World War, was now defeated.

27. Germany committed the first act of World War II on September 1, 1939. What European country did Hitler invade? (France) (Poland) (Spain)

28. Yes. Not long after this invasion two more countries joined Germany and Russia in their bid to take over the democratic countries of the world. Which ones were they? (Greece and Spain) (Italy and Japan) (Australia and Turkey)

29. Yes. Suddenly, in 1941, Hitler's Germany surprised everyone by turning on its new friend, Russia. The Nazi army attacked Russia, pushed on through the country to the gates of Moscow and far south to the city of Stalingrad. Hitler had felt he no longer needed Russian support to gain world control.

30. In the United States there was constant pressure and great public outcry to aid England. Supplies were sent to Great Britain by the United States government and private industry. On December 7, 1941, the United States Naval Base at Pearl Harbor was attacked by Japan. Overnight, the United States became a powerful enemy of Germany, Italy and Japan. It joined the long list of nations embroiled in World War Two.

31. Before 1942, Hitler had been able to move about Europe almost at will. In that year, however, the first successful counter-offensive of the Allies began. The Russian army destroyed the Nazi army at Stalingrad and began an offensive that was to carry her to Berlin in 1945. England defeated Nazi-Fascist forces in Egypt and joined with American forces to destroy German armies in northwest Africa.

32. In 1941, Hitler surprised everyone by suddenly turning and attacking its ally. What former ally did Hitler turn against? (Italy) (Japan) (Russia)

33. Right. When World War II started, the United States had taken a policy of isolationism. Americans wanted to stay out of the war overseas. But on December 7, 1941, the United States suddenly plunged into World War II. What event caused this change of attitude? (attack on New York) (attack on Pearl Harbor) (attack on England)

34. Yes. The U.S. began its island-hopping campaign that eventually, in 1945, brought it to the



Japanese home islands. No assault had to be made on these islands because the atom bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki convinced the Japanese military that further resistance was useless. Meanwhile, the Russian armies had completely destroyed Japanese-Manchurian armies. The war ended for Japan in September, 1945.

35. From North Africa, English-American forces crossed over to Italy in 1943 and began a northward assault on German held positions. The greatest water-borne assault in history came on June 6, 1944, when Anglo-American forces invaded Normandy in western France and continued to roll across Europe until Germany, attacked by Russia on the east, had fallen. Victory in Europe, for the Allies, came on May 7, 1945.

36. World War II introduced a new weapon, the atomic bomb. The United States dropped this bomb on two Japanese cities, killing millions of people and leaving untold numbers with the after-effects of radiation. What two cities were the targets of the atomic bomb? (Okinawa, Iwo Jima) (Hiroshima, Nagasaki) (Tokyo, Kyoto)

37. Yes. By 1947, the concept of "One World" built during the Second World War was replaced by a so-called Cold War between two power blocs, a western bloc headed by the United States and an eastern bloc headed by the Soviet Union. It was called the "Cold War" because there was no actual fighting. Competition was through politics, economics and propaganda. Conflicting military and economic goals were the basic causes of the Cold War.

38. Two world organizations were born out of World War Two. The United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have proved useful in keeping a balance between Communist and democratic blocs, trying to insure that the Cold War did not develop into a Third World War.

39. The United Nations has been a battleground for the continuing conflict between Communism and Democracy. What is this conflict called? (Cold War) (World War III) (Imperialism)

40. Yes. World War II was the most devastating war in the history of mankind. Its total cost in money, lives, disease, broken bodies and minds will probably never be fully calculated. Its effects, including the Cold War, upon the political, social, economic, psychological, and cultural institutions of the civilized worlds are as yet incalculable. Yet, we must recognize that it helped shape the frame and features of the world today.

## World History as a Current Event

1. In this program you will study the world as it exists today. You will learn about the trouble spots that have developed since World War II and the alliances that have been formed in order to protect economic and political interests.
2. For the most part, the United Nations has functioned in a useful manner since World War Two. For much of the world it has held hope as a means of attaining international peace. Under the brilliant leadership of Dag Hammarskjöld, who served as Secretary General of the United Nations until his death in 1961, and later under U Thant, a number of important truce agreements have been reached and kept.
3. The UN kept order in the Congo when Belgium's withdrawal in 1960 precipitated violence. In 1964, when civil war between the Greeks and the Turks tore the island of Cyprus apart, the UN stepped in to help restore peace. And through specialized agencies, the UN has continued to aid children, the sick, the illiterate and the impoverished in less developed countries.
4. The United Nations was established as an international peace organization during World War II settlements. How successful has it been in settling disputes between warring powers? (has settled many small disputes) (totally unsuccessful)
5. Yes. It is doubtful, however, that the United Nations can ever be totally successful. The self-interest of the member nations interfere with the UN's effort, and regional blocs, such as the Russian Communists and the Arab bloc, are often given more support than the United Nations Assembly. The United Nations is also crippled by lack of funds to carry out its programs. By 1965, the organization was over \$100 million in debt.
6. Which of the following helps keep the United Nations from functioning as well as it should? (lack of interest) (lack of money and full support) (lack of members)
7. Yes. Since World War II, Germany has been divided into two sovereign states. . . the Federal Republic of Germany, which is West Germany, and the German Democratic Republic, East Germany. West Germany has been governed by a coalition between several major political parties: the Christian Democrats, the Christian Social Union and the Free Democrats. East Germany has become a Communist state. Both states are highly industrialized.
8. Many still consider Germany a threat to world peace. Several of the conflicts between the United States and Russia have been a result of problems that have arisen between East and West Germany. In 1961, the Russians constructed the Berlin Wall to halt the flow of refugees from East to West Germany. An attempt to unite the German states might start a civil war and possibly a world war. After the end of World War II, Germany was divided into how many sovereign states? (two) (three) (four)



9. Yes. The West Germans have grown increasingly dissatisfied with the limited position assigned to them by the Allied powers. They wish to enter the nuclear race and to compete freely in the world's markets. Even more ominous has been the appearance of a Nazi-like party, the German National Democratic Party, with a philosophy of supernationalism and anti-Semitism. A flare-up is not inevitable, but the elements for an explosion in Germany do exist.
10. What did the Communists construct to prevent refugees from leaving East Germany? (wide, deep ditches) (water-filled canals) (the Berlin Wall)
11. Right. Communism has increased greatly in Europe since World War II. After Stalin's death in 1953 Nikita Khrushchev became the Soviets' leader. But in 1964, he was suddenly relieved of his duties by the "collective leadership" of Alexei Kosygin and Leonid Brezhnev. Khrushchev had achieved much during his rule. His public denouncement of Stalin as a tyrant, however, resulted in the release of much previously suppressed criticism from Soviet intellectuals.
12. An important by-product of this anti-Stalin movement was Khrushchev's policy of coexistence with the West. This led to more East-West trade, the establishment of a "hot line" communications link between Washington and Moscow, a number of summit conferences, and later, nuclear test-ban treaties.
13. Industry and science moved ahead so rapidly under Khrushchev that by the late 1950's Russia led America in the race for outer space and Russian nuclear defense was equal to that of the United States. Because of Khrushchev, Russia obtained a generally favorable image in the eyes of much of the world in the '50's and '60's. What was Khrushchev's attitude toward the policies of Stalin? (agreement) (opposition) (ignorance)
14. Yes. After Khrushchev was relieved of his duties, Kosygin and Brezhnev attempted to restore the earlier stern image of Russia. Stalin's name has become respectable again and censorship is again imposed on Soviet intellectuals. Under this rule foreign policy became much stricter and, for a while, relations with the United States declined. What had happened to East-West relations under Nikita Khrushchev? (became much worse) (stayed the same) (greatly improved)
15. Right. The Soviet Union held the United States responsible for the war in Southeast Asia. They strengthened their ties with the Arab states and exhibited a strong anti-Israel position in the Middle East. During the 1960's, Russia actively supported a military buildup in Cuba and in other South and Central American countries. The United States and the Soviet Union found themselves engaged in many confrontations in the United Nations.
16. During the early years under Kosygin and Brezhnev, the Soviet Union moved toward what kind of foreign policy with the Western powers? (more unfriendly) (stayed the same) (more friendly)
17. Yes. By the early 1970's, Russian relations with the West had begun to improve again. New trade agreements brought on by a severe food shortage in Russia led to a more open commercial poli-



cy between the United States and Russia. Also, the emergence of Red China as a major power forced the Soviet Union to make friendly overtures to the West in hope of establishing friendships that might prove useful if a war were to break out between the Communist powers.

18. A food shortage and a fear of Red China caused Russian attitudes toward the West to change in the early 1970's. How did Russian policy change in the early 1970's? (became more hostile) (Russia bombed China) (became more friendly)

19. Right. By the late 1960's, Russia no longer held complete control over world Communism. Differences began to multiply between Russia and China. While Russian communism held that Socialism would naturally surpass capitalism by more or less peaceful evolution, the Chinese felt that change could occur only by revolution.

20. The Chinese had many reasons to break with the Russians. Russia controlled Chinese land that was seized during the reign of the tsars; China wanted it back. In addition, Russia had refused to give China the economic aid that would have made her capable of becoming a first-class power. The Soviet Communists had also refused to give China any atomic weapons. This ideological dispute has created one of the most serious threats to world peace in modern times.

21. In the early 1970's, relations began to improve between China and the Western powers. China was finally admitted to the United Nations after many years of having been denied membership. Diplomatic missions between the United States and Red China indicated that the Chinese Communists were working toward a more practical coexistence. Soviet and Chinese relations, however, did not improve.

22. During the 1960's, relations between China and Russia were changing. What was happening to relations between these two Communist powers? (improving) (worsening) (remaining the same)

23. Yes. How did Russia react to the Chinese request for atomic weapons? (ignored them) (refused them) (gave them weapons)

24. Yes. The Possibility of a war in the Middle East existed as early as 1948. The conflict between Israel and the Arab League, specifically Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization, has made the Middle East a constant trouble spot.

25. The wars fought between the Israelis and Arabs — the Sinai Campaign of 1956, the Six-Day War of 1967, and the Yom Kippur War of 1973 — failed to settle the problems of the area. Furthermore, the Middle East reflected another typical confrontation between East and West, with the U.S. and Britain supporting Israel and the Communists helping the Arabs. Subsequently however, U.S. - Egypt relations have improved, increasing American influence with the Arab bloc.

26. Although there are national and internal conflicts, as in Lebanon, the struggle in the Middle East is primarily between what two powers today? (Egypt and Greece) (Arabs and Germans) (Arabs and Israelis)

27. Right. A civil war in the Southeast Asian country of Vietnam quickly turned into one of the worst trouble spots in the world. The North Vietnamese and the Vietcong, with the help of Chinese Communists, militarily opposed the South Vietnamese who were supported by the United States. Vietnam had been divided in 1954 after Communists forces had driven out French imperialists. Since that time, a constant struggle had existed between the governments of the two states.
28. By 1966, the United States had sent more than 350,000 American troops to South Vietnam in an attempt to stop a Communist takeover. The combination of support for an allegedly corrupt South Vietnamese government and problems at home made the Vietnamese war the most unpopular war the United States has ever participated in. Demonstrations against U.S. involvement were held in many cities.
29. In Vietnam, the Vietcong fought on the side of which Vietnamese state during the civil war? (North Vietnam) (South Vietnam) (East Vietnam)
30. Yes. By the early 1970's, a truce had been arranged in Vietnam between the North and South Vietnamese. The United States made a complete troop withdrawal in 1972. Almost immediately, the truce between the two Vietnams was violated and the civil war continued to rage.
31. By 1975, the North Vietnamese had conquered and occupied South Vietnam. Which side did the United States back with troops during the Vietnam War? (North Vietnamese) (Vietcong) (South Vietnamese)
32. Right. Many problems have developed in Africa since World War II. Many formerly-held French and British states became independent during this period. Lack of real leadership, education and tribal disputes have plagued almost every new African nation. In order to secure economic aid and power, many new nations allied themselves with either democratic or communist countries.
33. In the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia another problem arose. The policy of Apartheid, the strict separation of the races, copied its doctrine from the Nazi principle of racial inferiority. Under Apartheid, segregation and limitation of civil liberties adversely affects black residents of these countries. Although the United Nations strongly condemned the governments of South Africa and Rhodesia, little was done to end the practice.
34. To solve many of their problems, the African states have united into an Organization of African Unity. Established in 1963, the OAU pledged to eliminate white rule in South Africa, Rhodesia, Southwest Africa, Angola, and Mozambique, to peacefully settle African disputes and to assist in the formation of intra-African trade and military assistance. With time, understanding and experience, the Organization of African Unity may emerge as an effective organization.
35. The Union of South Africa and Rhodesia practice Apartheid. What is Apartheid? (a sport similar to football) (a strict separation of races) (a form of Communism)

36. Yes. In order to solve their own problems, many African states have joined together in what international organization? (NATO) (OAU) (OAS)
37. Yes. New problems will, of course, face the world of tomorrow. New technological developments may completely reshape civilization in unexpected ways. The concept of space travel has opened the way to a new age of exploration and conquest. Joint scientific ventures into space may make allies of communist and democratic governments.
38. Perhaps one of the major problems to be faced in the years to come is that of overpopulation. The growing number of people around the world cause grave problems in food shortages, pollution and fuel shortages. It is a critical task for the governments of the world to control problems of overpopulation.
39. While many people in developed nations live relatively affluent lives, those in undeveloped countries starve and suffer. What is one of the most immediate and important problems to be faced by all of the nations of the world? (overpopulation) (space travel)
40. Yes. In this series you have studied the course of human development. You have seen how great civilizations developed, ruled and disappeared into the dust of time. Although the story of mankind has been one tremendous change, we must remember that the earth is still a young planet. Man will evolve and new civilizations will rise to make the events of today the ancient history of tomorrow.